

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
5th August, 1977

ISD/144(Revised)

To: Members of the Political Committee

From: Acting Chairman

PREPARATIONS FOR BELGRADE MEETING: INFORMATION:
WARSAW PACT COUNTRY PAPERS

Attached are revised Country Papers describing the degree of compliance by Warsaw Pact countries with the provisions of the Final Act in the Information field. As before, they are sub-divided into: Oral and Printed Information, Filmed and Broadcast Information, Working Conditions for Journalists, Co-operation in the Field of Information and Some Aspects of Co-operation in Culture and Education.

2. This revised text incorporates the comments received from some Allied missions in Eastern capitals on the first draft of ISD/144 and other information which has come to the attention of the International Staff since March 1977.

3. The comments received from Eastern capitals were very helpful. However, considerable gaps remain, especially in the case of Bulgaria (no replies), the GDR (only one reply) and the USSR (despite its importance, only two unco-ordinated replies). Replies from some other Eastern capitals were fully co-ordinated. The clean text, containing a thorough and co-ordinated revision, from Warsaw deserves special mention.

4. I suggest that member countries wishing to contribute should ask their Missions in Eastern Europe to have another careful look at ISD/144(Revised), and consult together to prepare one co-ordinated and comprehensive reply for each capital. There should be no need for further editing by the International Staff.

This document includes: 3 Annexes

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5. In preparing this second round of responses, participating Eastern missions are asked to try to answer all questions in brackets, to meet the needs for information where deficiencies are indicated, and to correct the present text where necessary. Elaboration of existing information is welcomed. The Tables were in large part ignored during the first round and need bringing up-to-date (mid-1977). Changes in performance since Helsinki are important. A final look is also needed to the Tables wherein judgements on individual performance are recorded, and to the Annexes which compare the various performances of East European countries in the Information field.

6. Some areas seem to call for information from Allied capitals rather than from Missions in Eastern Europe. In particular, little information has so far been provided on Western performance. Such information would seem particularly desirable in order to help to answer predictable Eastern criticisms at Belgrade.

7. Although time is short, it is suggested that replies to ISD/144(Revised) be submitted to the International Staff by Friday, 9th September, 1977. Thus the material can be of use in the final stages of preparations by Allies for Belgrade, and the final versions of these Country Papers prepared in advance of the Main Meeting.

(Signed) T.A.H. SOLESBY

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Soviet performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.
2. A reasonable cross-section of Western titles are imported but in very limited numbers.
3. Access by the general public is possible only to a few Western Communist publications on public sale at certain kiosks. Tourists however may purchase limited out-of-date numbers of Western newspapers and news magazines at tourist spots in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities. Although subscriptions in principle are permitted, apart from some individual subscriptions to publications approved in bilateral agreements, state organizations and institutions are the primary subscribers to Western information. Access to holdings of Western materials in special libraries is impossible without permission.
4. There has been no significant improvement in Soviet performance in the field of printed information since the Final Act.
5. Since Helsinki the Soviet Union has not facilitated any major improvement in the dissemination of Western printed information, despite its announcement in early 1976 that it would begin importing 18 additional non-Communist newspapers during the year (it claims 4 were being imported at that time), to bring the total to 22. This claimed total does not seem much exaggerated, though the degree of increase since Helsinki may be less than their figures suggest. There seems only a small improvement in the very limited numbers of each title imported.
6. The Soviet Union has brought no improvement in public access to Western information since Helsinki. The only noticeable change has been the appearance of a few additional titles and copies for purchase by tourists at newstands in major tourist hotels.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

I. Soviet performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

[NB. Little information]

A limited number of lectures and seminars are permitted under the Anglo-Soviet Cultural Agreement.

Canada is having discussions with the Soviet Union on the possibility of holding a regular seminar to encourage informal discussion on matters of importance between the two countries. [NB. Others?]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western printed information in the Soviet Union. A minimum cross-section of non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported and a somewhat larger cross-section of periodicals (2,000 titles according to EUCORG in 1974 - see note Table I), but the numbers of the former are limited to requirements for tourist sales and official use, and the latter to official use only. Soviet officials stated their intention in early 1976 to import a total of 22 newspapers during that year as versus 4 imported up to that time (yet EUCORG research shows that about 10 titles were already being imported in 1974 - see Table I). An article in Moskovsky komsomolets, September 1976, boasted that in 1976 the USSR had increased its purchase of Western newspapers from 4 to "over 10" titles. Imports of Western Communist publications are somewhat higher in numbers but still far short of likely demand when on public sale.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

Soviet editors recently told an Italian TV audience that censorship of foreign information was practised, but only to remove material on "outlawed subjects": (i) war propaganda; (ii) pornography; and (iii) threats to state and military security and secrets.

From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of information is limited to a few major cities for non-Communist newspapers and magazines (tourist sales) and possibly for Communist publications as well (limited general sale). General/non-political and technical periodicals seem to be disseminated only to special libraries, state organizations and institutions.

- (iii) " ... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

/NB. Little information/

Central agency for importation is Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. Distribution is controlled by Soyuzpechat coming under Ministry of Communication. /NB. Is there any evidence that Soviet Union encourages contacts between this import agency and suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?

Claiming Soviet distribution in 1976 of foreign publications was three times higher than before, USSR has told US that commercial contacts are sufficient and there is no need for special meeting between US Embassy Representatives and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga officials to encourage improvements.

- (iv) " ... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

Soviet Union has termed acquisition of additional newspapers to be a "social" and foreign exchange question and have complained about the high cost of subscriptions. As far as is known, no pertinent Soviet laws or regulations have been modified to hinder or to permit improvements in contracts or agreements.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

/NB. Has Soviet Union taken other measures? Does Soviet Union honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?/

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Access by the general public to Western printed information is very restricted. Although Soviet officials have claimed that the Herald Tribune is on public sale, only Western Communist publications, the American publication Illustrated America (Amerika), and the UK publication Angliya have been seen regularly at kiosks, the latter in a large number of cities. Recently, however, US officials found Amerika restricted for sale only to Americans during US photography exhibition in Ufa and located only one newstand outside Moscow selling the publication.

Subscriptions are theoretically possible but what little evidence there is suggests that few if any Soviets hold private subscriptions to any but publications approved in bilateral agreements such as Amerika and Angliya. In fact, subscriptions to privileged individuals and institutions probably account for large numbers of both these publications distributed in the USSR. For example, many of Angliya's 100,000 copies distributed to 80 cities are for subscriptions, not for public sale (Angliya is the only British publication on Soyuzpechat's import list). Soviets claim only 25% of Amerika goes to subscribers, but US suspects public sale is well below 75% which remains.

Special libraries hold supplies of most Western publications imported but access is only available to privileged individuals with a "need to know".

- (a) " ... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

There is virtually no evidence that Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political periodicals are on sale to the general public (the Soviet Union has told US officials that the Herald Tribune is available and that only time and cost prohibit the sale of New York Times and

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

Washington Post). The one exception is the Financial Times, which has been seen on public sale in Sochi. /NB. Please confirm there are no other exceptions. Some Western newspapers and news magazines are on sale to tourists at three or four hotels, the airport (departure lounge) and international post office in Moscow and at hotels in Leningrad, Kiev and other cities. Western newspapers are not always available at these hotels. If available, they are not always on display and must be requested.

Copies of some Western Communist publications can be found occasionally at public kiosks. General/non-political and specialised publications do not appear to be on sale to the public or tourists except for the magazine America Illustrated and the UK publication Angliya.

- (b) " ... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. More information needed/

UK has observed no facilities made available for periodicals, but UK brochures and catalogues have been distributed at official industrial exhibitions.

Catalogues could not be distributed at a recent German industrial exhibition. See (a) above for availability to tourists. /NB. Is it better during tourist season?/

- (c) " ... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Soviet authorities claim that private individuals may subscribe directly to Western publications. In practice only those with hard currency holdings obtained legitimately are able to subscribe. Moreover, subscriptions for Western publications must be placed through Soyuzpechat; this agency apparently accepts orders only for publications covered in bilateral agreements such as Amerika and Angliya. Gift subscriptions from abroad are always possible but material can be confiscated by the post office. Most subscriptions to Western information are therefore held by state organizations and institutions.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries;"

Most Western publications are held at special libraries in the Soviet Union. Access by the general public is impossible. Individuals must ask permission to see these materials and have a good reason for doing so. Reading is done in private rooms and even then "notes" may apparently not be taken. USSR has told US officials there is no need for general reading rooms open to the public.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

In the Autumn of 1975 the Soviets granted US permission to distribute 300 copies of new US/Soviet magazine "Dialogue". The Soviets regarded this as implementation of the Final Act. On the other hand, Germany has been negotiating with the Soviet Union since 1967 for permission to issue an Embassy bulletin in Moscow, despite the fact that the USSR has been distributing large numbers of its own bulletin in Bonn for a number of years.

/NB. What is experience of others?/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Soviet Union

A good deal of Western material is published in the Soviet Press, but on a highly selective basis. In addition, material is censored or changed to suit Soviet interests by deletions, inaccurate translations and by outright alteration of texts.

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Access to the British Embassy Cultural Section is permitted provided that visitor has official invitation.

/NB. To show Soviet guards?/

/NB. Is this the same for other Allies?/

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Soviet performance since Helsinki

See Table II. There has been no significant improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki.

On 21st January, 1976 Soviet officials announced that the USSR would import 18 additional non-Communist newspapers during that year to the 4 being imported up to that time since 1968 (EUCORG research shows approximately 10 titles were already being imported - see Table I). There is no verification that this undertaking has been fully carried out. Some additional titles have been ordered but have only been seen at places frequented by tourists and privileged Russians and out of bounds to the general public. [NB. Please confirm.]

There have been no new developments with respect to accessibility by the general public. Some additional Western papers have appeared more frequently at newstands at major tourist hotels, and on top of the counter rather than available on request only.

The United States has noticed some increased Press and publication attention being given to American literature. The Soviet Union points to its permission to let the US Embassy distribute its own publication "Dialogue" in 300 copies in the Fall of 1975 as constituting implementation. It claims more generally to have distributed in 1976 three times the foreign publications it did before.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Soviet printed information. See Table III, and complete. Can capitals help?]

TABLE I

DISSEMINATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WESTERN PRINTED INFORMATION IN SOVIET UNION

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

NB. Please check and complete to mid-1977

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY		COMMENTS
		Bulk ship-ments	Subscrip-tions	General public	Tourist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * restricted <input type="checkbox"/> general	Congresses Libraries	
BELGIUM	Le Soir Libre Belgique Drapeau Rouge Le Peuple Pourquoi Pas?	[9/	[1/					
			[7/					
			[10/					
			[10/					
			[10/					
CANADA	Toronto Globe and Mail	50			Yes (Moscow, Kiev and (Soviet source) Leningrad)			Ordered for first time in about March 1976
DENMARK	Dagens Nyheter Information Land og Folk		20 150		Kiev Yes Yes			4/6 copies seen on sale since January 1976
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	[83/	50	[30/	Yes (Moscow, Leningrad)			<u>NB.</u> Germany reports ordered since begin- ning 1976. But EUCORG figures for FAZ are from 1974. Please check.7
	Die Zeit		a few copies		Yes			Ordered since beginning 1976.
	Die Welt	[45/						
	Der Stern	[69/						
	Der Spiegel	[88/						
	Unsere Zeit (CP)	unknown		Yes				
	Die Wahrheit (CP)	unknown		Yes				
GREECE	None							

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	* restricted / general	Congresses / Libraries	
ITALY	Il Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Espresso Da Dominica del Corriere Amica Il Corrierre dei Ragazzi L'Unita (CP) Paese Sera (CP)	1,000 200	[39] 48 [24] 13 20 2 13 2		Yes (Kiev)			4/6 copies seen on sale. 1974 figures supplied by Italy. Some copies are for Italian residents. In 1976 32 copies of Il Corriere della Sera and 14 of La Stampa were for Italian residents.
NETHERLANDS	De Waarheid				Yes (Moscow)			Seen on one occasion
UNITED KINGDOM	The Times Financial Times Comments: (The Guardian Daily Telegraph Daily Express Daily Mail Daily Mirror The Observer Economist New Statesman Morning Star (CP) Angliya	138/60] 107 [72] - - - - 48 - - 100,000	41 [190] - 26 26 9 4 10 16 184 [167] 28 [36] (portion of bulk shipment)	Yes (Sochi)	Yes) major cities Yes)		No info (probably * for most titles)	4/6 copies seen on sale in Kiev UK figures are for May 1977 and come from publishers/distributors.
UNITED STATES	International Herald Tribune New York Times Washington Post Newsweek Daily World (CP) America Illustrated (Amerika) Dialogue (Embassy publ.)	 261 unknown 60,000 300		Yes (Soviet source: 60 copies) No	Yes			Soviets rescinded earlier claim these papers were on general sale. Source: Newsweek.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance
since Helsinki

Considerable

Moderate

Little

UK

None

US, Italy, Germany,
Netherlands*, Greece,
Denmark

Worse

* IS interpretation

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Soviet printed information
 imported by Western countries

/NB. Please check and complete/

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES
Denmark	Unknown	Very limited (one bookshop in Copenhagen)
Germany	Pravda Izvestya + some magazines (titles unspecified)	Numbers difficult to estimate
Greece	Pravda Izvestya Spoutnik (review)	500/month 250/month 75/month
Norway	Pravda + 4 magazines (titles unspecified)	20/30 per day (1975: 9,100 copies; 3,648 sold) (1975: 2,356 copies; 1,089 sold) plus 220 subscriptions for Soviet newspapers and magazines

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Soviet performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is highly restrictive (the worst among Warsaw Pact countries).
2. There is very little Western recorded information being broadcast on radio.
3. Only a few Western films are seen commercially or on television by the general public: some are innocuous entertainment films or documentaries, many are chosen for their critical view of Western society. A wider range of films are seen by limited or privileged groups at film festivals and at private showings. Tickets may be available, but in limited numbers.
4. There is very little other Western material broadcast on Soviet television apart from the use, on a highly selective basis, of Western news material.
5. Complete jamming of Radio Liberty and partial jamming of the BBC Russian Service continues.
6. Soviet officials maintain that they import more Western films than vice-versa and that it is up to Western countries to improve their performances ("statistical reciprocity").
7. They also contend that radio broadcasts must strictly serve their interpretation of the phrase "mutual understanding among peoples" found in this section of the Final Act. This campaign has intensified since early 1977.
8. There has been no evident improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by the Soviet Union as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ..."

" ... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some American radio tapes and perhaps some Western records [NB. variety? amount?] little if any Western recorded information is being broadcast in the Soviet Union [NB. is this accurate?]

Films

Very few Western feature films are imported by the Soviet Union. There is very limited commercial showing of Western feature films and even less on television.

Most films imported seem to be in the non-feature category: cultural films and documentaries; some are shown as general entertainment commercially and on television.

The large bulk of Western films in both categories are shown at film festivals where the number of showings are limited. Tickets may be sold, but are difficult to obtain except for more privileged individuals. There are also many private showings (primarily at official institutions) where specialists or those with a "need to know" can attend.

Other tele-
vision
material

Although sales of other television programmes and serials have increased in recent years, there is still very limited importation of Western television material. Some American and British serials of the innocuous variety have been or are being televised as well as some Western documentaries.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

One Soviet official has claimed that "Eurovision" took only 55 programmes from Soviet "Intervision" in 1975, and thirty in first half 1976; "Intervision" took 144 and 117 programmes from "Eurovision" in same periods (Literary Gazette No. 31, 1976.

News material is imported through the facilities of Eurovision/Intervision /NB. "Broadcasting, East and West", European Co-operative Research Group, Report No. 6, April 1974. Note: only one third of all material requested is apparently used/

Soviet officials maintain that they import 10 times more Western films and 3 times more television material(1), than vice-versa and that it is up to the West to improve its performance ("statistical reciprocity"). Soviets have insisted to one Ally that there would be no increased distribution of Western films in the USSR until more Soviet films were shown in the West.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Films for commercial and television use and Western television news material, as well as to a lesser extent Soviet-organized film festivals, are largely selected for their negative image of Western society, though some television serials and documentaries are innocuous. /NB. Are news items obtained through facilities of Intervision/Eurovision subject to the same selection process?/

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

The Soviet Union completely jams the broadcasts of Radio Liberty, even outside major metropolitan areas; about 25% of the BBC Russian language service is also jammed, depending on the content of the broadcasts. The BBC World Service and Deutsche Welle are not jammed. Jamming of VOA

(1) Brezhnev speech to Conference of European Communist Parties, June 1976.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

ceased in August 1973 but one Soviet station broadcasts directly on one authorized VOA frequency. Finland experiences no jamming of its broadcasts to Estonia and Soviet Karelia and there seem to be no objections to recipients raising special antennae.

The Soviet Union claims that the broadcasts of many Western radio stations (including Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, BBC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Deutsche Welle) are contrary to the Final Act. In part they put a restrictive interpretation on the continuation of the wording quoted above which calls for dissemination of information by radio "so as to meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples". Broadcasts which they do not like are said to be counter to this "mutual understanding".

Since early 1977 the propaganda campaign has become more stident, with a series of articles in February 1977, returning to the charge against Deutsche Welle, RFE, and RL, and demanding in one article that France remove the cultural office of RL from Paris, where it had recently moved. For first time since Helsinki, the VOA was included in the campaign. In spite of higher level of Eastern sensitivity (related to coverage by these stations of Human Rights activity in USSR), there has been no increase in jamming.

The USSR is itself an active disseminator of information abroad by radio transmissions. The message is largely political and sophisticated. In 1972 Soviet stations broadcast 1,900 hours per week in 84 languages; total Western broadcasts during the same period were 820 hours per week in 14 languages. /NB. Sources: EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974; North Atlantic Assembly, CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975./

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

Soviet officials make clear that Western material which is too violent, pornographic, or which is politically unacceptable to them, is not imported for Soviet audiences. /NB. Is there censorship of films imported?/

All films shown at UK film festivals are approved in advance by Soviet authorities. /NB. Confirm if this is generally true for all national film festivals./

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

US and FRG report having film libraries for loaning films to official institutions and to the general public, but loans to the latter are rare and non-official borrowers are sometimes subject to harrassment or barred access by Soviet police guards. UK has begun loaning films to official institutions.

US, UK and FRG missions all organize film showings, but again access by the general public is almost impossible without an invitation to show police guards. The US Embassy has been able to screen video tapes without official interference. In 1977, however, the Soviet government protested the Embassy's showing of "Dr. Zhivago" and "The Girl from Petrovka" in private Embassy apartments.

American Consulate General in Leningrad increased its film showings and loans during 1975 [NB. And after?]

[NB. What are the activities of other Allies, and their experiences in dealing with general public?]

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

[NB. Little information?] [Experience of others?]

Access to Embassies is hindered by police who ask for proof of reason for visit. Some non-official borrowers coming to the US Embassy to pick up films have been harrassed by Soviet police guards.

Films loaned by UK Cultural Section are sent out by post.

II. Developments in the Soviet Union since Final Act

See Table III.

There is no general evidence of improvement in Soviet performance since Final Act.

UK sees some slight improvement in that Soviet authorities have not objected to or prevented limited expansion of UK activities in beginning loans to official institutions, inviting Soviet citizens to private showings, and in sending out loaned films by post.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

III. Western performance

/NB. There is no specific information apart from figures from Soviet sources on Western imports of Soviet films and television material. See Table IV and provide as much information as possible/

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN SOVIET UNION FROM
1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

[NB. Please update this table by entering information for period to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible]

Country	Total No. of films shown	Entertainment/Feature films				Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural, language, children)				Film Purchases	Embassy loans	Comments
		Commer- cial Cinemas	Tele- vision	Film Festivals	Private/ Special Groups	Commer- cial Cinemas	Tele- vision	Film Festivals	Private/ Special Groups			
Denmark		1						some*				*In connection with Queen Margarethe's visit, 1975
Germany Comments: (a) to mid-1976 (b) to mid-1977	Unknown	at least 3		Some (1975 Film Festival)					Some (1975)	Unknown	Some	
Greece	1 (1976)				Yes					Yes	3 (regularly shown; types unknown)	
Italy				Yes*					Yes*			*May 1974: Italian film festival with 18 films [type?]
Netherlands (1975/76 to 30th June)	5	0	0	Yes*		0	0	Yes*	1 (1976) "unmistakably Holland"			*July 1975: Film festival at which 4 Dutch films shown [type?]
Norway (1975)	4											
United Kingdom	Imposs. to estimate	3	2/3	6 (1976 Film Fest)		0	Some documentaries (environment, nature)	5	18 (shown at 1976 Popular Science Film Fest.)	3 (?)	Very few	
United States		5/6 yearly number 11* (1974) (plus co-production "Bluebird" in 1976)	limited number	Some special showings for privileged groups			Limited number			3 (1975)** 3 (1976)**		*North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FE/75/10 25th September, 1975 ** US Joint Leg/ Exec CSCE Comm. May 1977

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN
SOVIET UNION - 1974-MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update this table by entering information for period to mid-1977 on calendar year basis, if possible

COUNTRY	TELEVISION				Radio Programmes	Comments
	TV Programmes	TV Series	TV Films (See also Table I)	News programmes and films		
Germany	None	None				
Italy		1 (Leonardo da Vinci)		Available through Intervision/ Eurovision, details unknown		
Netherlands	None	None				
United Kingdom (a) to mid-1976		Few (incl. Forsythe Saga)	2/3			
(b) to mid-1977		None				
United States		2 (Born Free, Flipper)	Purchases: \$5,000 (1975)* \$6,000 (1976)*		Some music tapes	*US Joint Leg.Exec. CSCE Comm. May 1977
Comments						

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance
since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

UK

None

Germany, Greece, Italy,
Netherlands, UK

Worse

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV

SOVIET FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

/NB. Please complete, and provide updated section for period to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible./

COUNTRY	FILMS		TELEVISION			Radio Material	COMMENTS
	Feature	Non-feature	TV Programme/Series	Films	News Material		
Denmark							No information yet available
Germany		11* (1974) (2 shown)*	20** [period?]				** <u>Sovjetskaya Kultura</u> , 27th July, 1976
Greece	28 (1974) 25 (1975) 7 (1976)	3 (1974) 10 (1975) 0 (1976)					Shown commercially only
Norway		-5- plus possibly some shown privately	6	6			
United States	191	22* (1966-76) 42					Stocks held by certain distributors (US Joint Leg/Exec CSCE Comm. May 1977).
Comments: *Soviet figures, TASS 12th May, 1976							

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. Overall Soviet performance is moderately to very restrictive.
2. Western journalists appear to have only moderate difficulty in obtaining visas for single-assignment visits. Delays are short. There is no information on how the USSR approaches requests for permanent accreditation, but most if not all resident correspondents now have multiple exit and entry visas (bilateral agreements were required).
3. Although the USSR slightly liberalised travel for Western journalists in early 1976, the size of the country, the large areas closed to foreigners, and bureaucratic problems, still make travel possible only with considerable difficulty.
4. Access to officials has been improved on paper, but in reality moderate to considerable difficulties face journalists wanting to contact specific officials on specific subjects. Access to private sources is extremely difficult.
5. Technical equipment and personnel can be imported for special occasions, although there is Soviet pressure to use local crews. Two German television correspondents have been the first to have resident cameramen. Soviet press officials keep close control over film work and examine projects carefully. Reports, films and tapes can be transmitted or sent out of the country without problem.
6. As part of its campaign against the free exchange of information practised by Western news media, the Soviet press has strongly criticised certain resident foreign correspondents. The campaign against Western journalists has heightened since late 1976 (largely as a result of their coverage of human rights issues). One of the three journalists earlier charged with being members of an intelligence organization, was expelled in February 1977 on charges of being involved in illegal currency transactions. This is the first expulsion since Helsinki. In June, another correspondent was detained and interrogated for allegedly collecting secret information

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

before being permitted to leave as planned. A CBS TV team was roughed up by Soviet "thugs" in July after shooting film for which permission had been given earlier by appropriate authorities.

7. There has been a little improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki. Journalists may now have multiple exit and entry visas, benefit from slightly less restrictive travel, and have theoretically better access to official sources. The overall situation is, however, still highly restrictive.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Soviet Union as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas."

See Table I.

From the little information available it would appear that the Soviet Union is reasonably forthcoming on granting visas for single assignment visits, after no more than normal bureaucratic delays and on a regular basis. Occasionally visas are refused.

[NB. More information needed on Soviet performance in considering applications for permanent accreditation, and for necessary visas then and thereafter]

German experience little problem with visas once possible difficulties are overcome on granting permanent accreditation. UK has had one application for permanent accreditation refused. [NB. Since Helsinki?]

The US has had 2 applications refused, the second (UPI correspondent) without reasons for refusal being given.

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods."

Before Helsinki, no [?] permanently accredited Western journalists held multiple entry and exit visas from Soviet authorities; in late 1975/early 1976, however, the Soviet Union completed bilateral agreements with 7 Allied countries and two neutrals to accord such visas on a reciprocal basis. [NB. All one year validities?]

(In case of UK, no permanently accredited UK journalist held multiple entry/exit visas before Helsinki. Such visas now held are valid for one year).

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

The agreements cover journalists' families and include the technical staffs of news organizations (although German cameramen have been given visas of only 3-month validity). The UK has told the Soviets it regards UK nationals working for news organizations based in other countries which have a bilateral agreement with the USSR, to be entitled to multiple entry and exit visas. After UK/USSR agreement concluded, USSR granted multiple entry/exit visas to two permanently accredited UK nationals working for US organization.

/NB. No information on performance of USSR in implementing these agreements. Can "permanently accredited" apply to non-resident journalists as well; if so, have they been given multiple entry and exit visas? In case of UK, there are no non-resident permanently accredited journalists.

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have."

Residence permits are required.

/NB. There is no information of how issue of these or other papers is facilitated by Soviet Union?

Press cards are issued as matter of course following accreditation.

As a result of multiple entry and exit visas, journalists no longer must surrender their residence permits when leaving the country.

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons."

Prior to Helsinki, journalists could not travel beyond 40 km limit from Moscow without permission from Soviet authorities. Beginning 1st March, 1976, journalists were made subject to more relaxed regulations which had been applying since 1974 to

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

diplomats wishing to travel outside Moscow: travel by any means was possible to any area accessible to foreigners on 24 hours (areas close to Moscow) or 48 hours (areas distant from Moscow) notice. In announcing its decision, the Soviet Union stressed to a number of Western countries that reciprocal treatment of Soviet journalists was expected.

Although procedures were eased, the USSR still limits travel by journalists through various means, the most effective being to set aside vast areas of the Soviet Union as "closed for security reasons". Travel must be arranged through Intourist, where bureaucratic delay and other tactics (e.g. lack of accommodation in area to be visited) can be employed. Guides and interpreters are needed.

As a result of multiple entry and exit visas and the new travel regulations, journalists may now leave the USSR from any recognised point of exit with appropriate advance notification of travel to that point. Before, journalists had to surrender their residence permit and apply for special travel permission to any point of exit other than Moscow airport.

The UK believes that organized travel for journalists is probably a little more frequent since Helsinki. However, sampling of US correspondents indicates some are never informed of official trips, and see this as "punishment" for unfavourable reporting.

/NB. There is no other information on whether the Soviet Union has sought to provide "progressively greater opportunities" for travel by journalists (e.g. through invitations to tours, visit programmes, etc.)

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response .."

Although in principle, notification to visit "open" areas is all that is required, in practice these areas can be "temporarily closed" and notification to travel is not sufficient. Applications to visit "closed" areas are invariably refused. /NB. From UK experiences of others?

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions."

Access to sources is a serious problem for Western journalists and prevents them presenting an accurate and complete view of Soviet life.

Access to official Press contacts is relatively easy, but seeing officials in other institutions, ministries and organizations presents varying difficulties. As of 1st July, 1976, all state officials were permitted to have contact with foreign Press without the permission of superiors, and although this has permitted journalists to have some useful contacts, the true picture is patchy. For instance, officials still refuse to speak to journalists, or check first with superiors or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, the MFA, once the intermediary on all requests to see government officials, refuses to advise or to assist journalists in finding the appropriate individual within the massive Soviet bureaucracy. Some US correspondents have lately reported they are having greater difficulty than before Helsinki in contacts with official sources.

There is virtually total lack of communication with non-official sources, apart from dissidents and those "safe" sources introduced to journalists by Soviet officials. There appear to be few difficulties in contacting and visiting major dissident figures, though it is accompanied by constant surveillance and occasional harrassment.

/NB. No information on Soviet treatment of Journalistic projects proposed by Western journalists/

Since the takeover of NOVOSTI Film Services by the State Committee on Radio and Television, there has been some greater ideological scrutiny of filming requests.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession."

Most Western journalists must rely on Soviet technical services (see (xi) below); those having Western technical staffs (two German television correspondents) experience no restrictions on the import of their equipment.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Journalists on single assignment visits are encouraged to use Soviet technical services, but can bring in their own technicians and equipment if they wish. This is usually the case for special events such as Ministerial visits.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There have been few complaints from Western journalists on their ability to send material home (in 1974 Soviet technicians once refused to transmit interviews with dissidents by a US journalist). Complete transmission seems always possible, though speed is affected by the cumbersomeness of bureaucracy.

Films and tapes can apparently be sent home with no difficulty, though the UK has reported that until some time after Helsinki, "permission" from the MFA is needed before despatch. Others have not noted that this difficulty existed.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

Up until early 1977, no Western journalist had been expelled from the Soviet Union since Helsinki. The last US journalist expelled had been John Dornberg of Newsweek in 1970.

On 4th February, 1977, Soviet authorities announced that George Krinsky of Associated Press was being expelled. They alleged that he had been involved in illegal currency transactions in giving hard currency certificates to a Soviet citizen to buy information.

In June 1977, Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert Toth was detained and interrogated for a number of days on charges of having collected "information of a secret character" from a Soviet citizen. Following interrogation, he was permitted to leave the USSR at end of tour as planned.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Finally, in July 1977, a CBS TV team was roughed up by Soviet "thugs" after shooting some film in a Moscow Beer Garden. The film crew had earlier received permission from the appropriate authorities to shoot the film.

Apart from these last two cases, there is no evidence that Western journalists are regularly "penalised" for any legitimate activities other than some harrassment and surveillance for contacts with dissidents. Still, these last cases have occurred recently and close together, symptomatic of some hardening in the Soviet attitude. Western journalists are also attacked by name from time to time in the Soviet press (see B. (ii) below). This is in practice a form of "penalty" because the suspicion it engenders makes it more difficult for the journalists to do their work.

- (x) "... if an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

Mr. Krinsky was informed of the reasons for his expulsion.

[NB. Was he given the opportunity to submit an application for a re-examination of his case?]

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

It was not possible before Helsinki for journalists to have their own cameramen/technicians resident in the USSR with them. From the experience of two German television correspondents who have been allowed their own cameramen, it appears Soviet authorities will now accredit cameramen/technicians as journalists.

Single assignment journalists are encouraged to use Soviet facilities, but in special cases (e.g. Ministerial visits, space shots) they have been able to bring in their own cameramen and technicians.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Co-operation of local Press and technical services

NOVOSTI is the agency delegated by Soviet government to deal with foreign journalists on a day-to-day basis. It appears especially active with single assignment visitors, arranging accreditations, interviews and tours, etc. ... NOVOSTI attempts to channel reporting into acceptable areas and content, often filling up tours with so much social content and formality that there is little time for visitors' real interests. Charges are high for these services.

NOVOSTI film section has recently been absorbed by the State Committee for TV and Radio, and requests for technical services, such as cameramen, must be directed there. This has meant higher rates, but on the whole there are no major difficulties.

US reports US correspondents have established modus vivendi with State TV-Radio Committee, and that co-operation with correspondents during Secretary of State Vance's visit in early 1977 was better than average.

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

Soviet media organizations discourage contact with Western journalists. In June 1976, Literaturnaya Gazeta accused three resident American journalists (Wren of New York Times; Krimsky of Associated Press and Friendly of Newsweek) of working for the Central Intelligence Agency. This propaganda campaign was taken up by other media organizations. Correspondents are often attacked by name.

Since early 1977, propaganda attacks on Western journalists have increased proportionately with Soviet sensitivity to their coverage of Human Rights issues and dissidents.

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

Journalists can subscribe directly and without difficulty to Western newspapers and to Western news agencies. They do not therefore have to rely on TASS for printed information and news, though the Soviet agency does issue a daily digest of foreign news. Journalists can, of course, receive the international services of some Western broadcasting stations.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Soviet Union since Final Act

There has been a little improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki, but the situation is still moderately to very restrictive.

The Soviet Union has concluded agreements with France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and Sweden, which provide for the issue of multiple entry and exit visas to permanently accredited journalists from these countries in the Soviet Union, and vice-versa. (See also A.(ii) above).

In October 1976, the USSR proposed to US improving journalists' working conditions. US has made similar proposal and Soviets are ready to discuss.

In January 1976 Soviet officials announced, with reference to the Final Act, that foreign journalists would benefit from the same travel regulations as diplomats: 24 hours notice (areas near Moscow) and 48 hours notice (areas distant from Moscow) for travel to regions open to foreigners. This replaced a 40 km travel area outside of which travel was possible only on application. This relaxation applies to journalists of non-CSCE countries too.

Organized travel within the USSR for journalists is probably a little more frequent.

The Soviet Union has abolished the requirement that journalists seek permission from the MFA before sending tapes and undeveloped film out of the USSR.

The correspondents of two German television stations, the ARD and ZDF, have been given permission to have their own resident cameramen; the cameramen are accredited as journalists.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

The Supreme Soviet Gazette announced on 7th July, 1976 that by a 29th June decree of the Supreme Soviet, a 1947 law on contacts with foreigners had been amended, and that it was now possible for officials of ministries and departments of the USSR and its republics, central organs of social organizations and appointed representatives to have direct contact with journalists (this was not announced in the local Press). Journalists have noted a little improvement but the overall picture is patchy (see I.A.(vi) above).

In February 1977, Soviet authorities expelled an Associated Press correspondent on the allegation that he was involved in illegal currency transactions. The USSR contended this was outside the range of journalistic activities covered by the Final Act. On a similar excuse, the Soviet authorities detained and interrogated a Los Angeles Times correspondent in June 1977 on charges of having collected "secret" information. In July, a CBS TV team was roughed up by Soviet "thugs" while on a legitimate assignment approved by authorities.

These instances, and a heightened propaganda campaign since late 1976 against Western journalists (largely a result of their coverage of Human Rights issues in the Soviet Union) must be seen as negative developments in working conditions for journalists and evidence of some hardening in Soviet attitudes.

III. Western performance

See Table III. [NB. Can Allied capitals help?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

[NB. Please update Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update Section B entering figures on a calendar year basis, if possible]

	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>				18		No info					
Total Journalists Accredited	(0)*		1	(17)*	1	(9)*	2	1 (3)*	12 (14)*	27 (25)*	
No. Resident Journalists		0 (plans for 2)		16 (inc. 2 CP journalists)	0		2		12	27 (1976) 26 (1977)	
No. Resident Cameramen/Techs.				2	0				0	0	
No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas		No agreement		All	0	?	All	All	All	All	
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>											
Visas for total accredited journalists				16 + 2*			2		12	27 (mid-1976) 4 (1977)	
Visas for single-assignment			25 (75) 3 (76)	No info	1 ('75)	No info	At least 4 plus film crew 75/76	No info	Many info	Several dozen	
Visas refused			0	No info	0	No info	2	1 ('76)	1 ('75)	1 ('76) 1 (UPI) ('77)	
Visas delayed more than 6 months			0	No info	No info	No info	No info		No info	0	
Journalists Expelled									None	None since 1970 until Feb. 1977 (G. Krinsky, AP)	
Comments	*cameramen's visas were for 3 months validity										
()* - 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FF/75/10, September 1975											

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance
since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate Denmark (for access, freedom of
 movement only)

Little Netherlands*, Germany*, UK*

None Italy

Worse

*IS evaluation

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III

SOVIET UNION JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

[NB. Please update Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update Section B entering new figures on calendar year basis if possible]

	Belg.	Denm.	Germ.	Gree.	Italy	Neth.	Norway	UK	US	Comments
<u>A. In mid-1977</u>										
Total Journalists Accredited	(0)*	8	(16)*	2 3 (174- '75)	(12)*	1	7	(13)*	29	()* 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. doc. CIC/FF(75) 10 of September 1975
No. Resident Journalists		4							2	
No. Resident Cameramen/Techs.										
No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas				Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
<u>B. From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists				0		1			10)	} 11 (May 1977)
Visas for single-assignment	3(74)			0				(176)	9)	
	4(75)							(176)	3)	
	3(76)							(176)	1)	
Visas refused	0	0		0				3	(176)	
Visas delayed more than 6 months	0	0		0				1	(177)	
								1	(176)	
Journalists Expelled										One (Feb. '77 retaliation for expulsion of Krinsky AP from USSR)
Comments										

INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

△NB. Please provide short assessment of Soviet performance on basis of common experiences of NATO missions participating in preparing co-ordinated reply.7

Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

I. Performance by the Soviet Union as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including Press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations."

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes."

/NB. Little information./ The Soviet Union has expressed an interest in television exchanges with the United States and has entered discussions with United States educational television representatives over the selection of programmes. For its part, the United States has proposed television broadcasts of panel discussions between competent Soviet and American journalists on CSCE.

In June/July 1976, the Soviet Union and Canada organized a 90-minute evening television exchange.

A Franco-Soviet television exchange week was organized in 1976 at the initiative of the French television network. It involved addresses by the two Heads of State to the people of the other country.

In 1976 the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation found a decided improvement in co-operation from their Soviet counterparts. Problems were of a bureaucratic nature and not caused by ill-will.

In early 1977 the National Broadcasting Company (US) signed a contract to cover 1980 Olympics.

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

- (iii) ".. will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

There have apparently been some attempts by the international organization representing Eastern journalists to normalise relations with the International Federation of Western journalists.

There is a regular /NB?/ exchange of journalists between Germany and the USSR through official and semi-official channels.

There have been invitations to a number of other Western groups to visit the Soviet Union but the number of such visits has been low. One such visit involved an exchange of journalists' delegations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Canadians noticed some shortcomings on the part of the Soviets but after some prodding, more substance was put into the programme than previous visits. The Soviet Union of Journalists has responded well to overtures from their American counterparts for journalistic exchanges.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles."

/NB. Little information/

Germany has reported a recent exchange of newspaper articles between the main daily newspapers of Bremen and Riga. It was arranged by editors of the two newspapers and deletions from the articles were not permitted.

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the Press, radio and television."

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to Soviet performance since Helsinki

The developments noted above suggest a slightly more co-operative attitude since Helsinki.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE
AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in the Soviet Union

(i) General Assessment

See Table I. [NB. More information required,
even general estimates]

[NB. Very little information]

The Soviet Union imports limited amounts of Western books in their original language, primarily in the science/technology category. Along with some other Eastern countries, only very limited amounts of Western literature are imported and even less in the way of social science material (largely for official use). Germany notes that the Soviet Union imported 800,000 books (including copies) for all of 1975 from the Federal Republic. This was much lower than less populated countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. [NB. Is this true?]

Some Western books are sold in book stores exclusively for Western publications, although under the name of Soviet publishing concerns. Translations only are sold, no original language works.

The Soviet Union claims it imports, translates and publishes far greater numbers of Western books than vice-versa and that its citizens can read a wide range of foreign works ("The Truth about Cultural Exchanges", NOVOSTI, May 1976). It further contends that the Western countries must match this better performance ("statistical reciprocity") before the USSR need seriously consider increasing its own imports and translations.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. Little information] The Soviet Union has used 1971 UNESCO figures, which also apply to translations between domestic languages, to show superior performance in translations over the West. In fact 1973 UNESCO figures show a decline by a few hundred in Soviet translations since 1971. (This may in fact be result of adherence by USSR to Universal Copyright Convention in 1973, and obligation to observe copyrights of Western books before translating).

[NB. Could this be checked, perhaps with Western publishing houses?]

(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. Little information] Works by both Western classical and modern authors are translated, but there are always far more copies printed of the former. In the case of American books, about one-half imports are of the scientific/technical variety.

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. Are certain books selected for unfavourable view of the West?]

No material is imported if it is considered pornographic, subversive or critical of Soviet system and régime.

There is evidence that Soviet authorities have changed or removed passages in Western books translated and published in the USSR.

(v) Availability to public

[NB. Little information] Book stores exclusively for Western publications apparently exist. [NB. Libraries? Access to translated works?] Translations of Western books are apparently available in stores, but whereas classics are printed in large editions, works by modern authors are rarely available.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)(vi) Book Exhibitions

The United States reports a slight increase in recent years in exhibits of foreign books at large libraries and special institutions: e.g. a Canadian travelling exhibit (1975); US Embassy exhibition (connected with 1976 Bicentennial); UK exhibition of Children's Books in 1976-1977 in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbitisi and Terevan. However, the 1975 Moscow International Book Show featured only "Socialist" publications from foreign countries.

In September 1977, Soviet authorities will host the "first international" Moscow Book Fair to coincide closely with the 60th anniversary celebrations of the October Revolution. The range of books which Western book publishers will be permitted to display appears to be limited by usual Soviet concern for political content. Iraklii Chkhikvishvili, Vice-Chairman of State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade recently told Der Spiegel that books propagating racism, nationalism, war and publications "incompatible with the high moral principles of Soviet society" would most likely be rejected. Earlier, the Director General of the fair had warned that only books that did not "contradict Soviet law - either in format or in content" would be exhibited.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies and Cultural Centres

The US, UK and German Embassies have libraries with books for loan. Access, however, without some evidence of a valid reason to visit the Embassy to show police guards, is restricted and makes casual borrowing practically impossible. The UK is able to loan books to those visiting films (on invitation). US attempts in 1975 to loan books by mailing out bibliographies [NB. To casual borrowers?] brought some encouraging response. [NB. Others' experiences?] Are loans made to officials and institutions more successfully?

(viii) Contacts between publishers

[NB. No information but see C. below]

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education
(Contd)

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

All major Soviet libraries participate in the European library exchange system, some libraries acquiring as many books as possible, including works known to be banned for general readers in the USSR.

Exchange is based on books value worked out informally between libraries. In 1972 the value demanded by Soviet libraries for their books rose sharply (as much as three times for some journals), cutting into the volume of books which Western libraries could obtain. (Source: "Books, East and West", Report No. 1, East-West Co-operation Research Group, June 1973).

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information]

C. Soviet books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates]

The Soviet Union criticises allegedly poor performance by Western countries in the importation, translation and publication of Soviet books. They also contend that the West tends to publish anti-Soviet works rather than material truly representative of the USSR.

The United States reports that the lower purchase price of Soviet books must be considered when examining amounts spent by Western countries, and in comparing this with Soviet purchases of Western books. Comparisons of numbers of titles show less of a difference in favour of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, in its Report No. 1 "Books East and West" in June 1973, the East-West Co-operation Research Group concluded that the Soviet Union and other Eastern countries were not adequately exploiting the market in the West. For example, the Soviet export organization Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is cumbersome, editions of Eastern books are not printed in

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

sufficient copies to meet demand. There is little advance warning of new titles, so that copies are often sold out by the time Western booksellers can place orders. EUCORG concludes, however, that despite this fact, the Soviet book trade abroad is expanding rapidly.

The United States and Canada are making efforts to encourage contact between their publishing houses and Soviet concerns. For example, American publishers have been encouraged to propose to the Soviets the establishment in Moscow of a bookstore. They have also hosted Soviet officials for discussions on publishing exchanges and projects.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

[NB. Little information]

The Soviet Union has recently accepted a US proposal for an exchange of film festivals; as of October 1976 dates were being discussed. In 1976 the Soviet Union proposed to Canada the repeat of a filmweek exchange programme.

A UK Film Festival was held in 1976 at which 6 feature films were shown. Soviet authorities staged a Festival of Popular Science films in 1976 at which 18 UK films were shown.

Soviet authorities normally censor all films before they can be shown at filmweeks and festivals. This cuts down on the number of films which can be shown and has the effect of limiting the frequency of such events.

The number of performances of films during these events is usually limited, but tickets are made available to the public. They are sold quickly and more privileged individuals tend to get first pick.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

On 12th May, 1976 TASS claimed that, at the Soviet Cinematographers' Congress, a reference was made to a number of meetings having taken place with Western cinematographers since Helsinki.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

/NB. Information only from US The first United States/Soviet co-production "The Blackbird" was screened for the first time and distributed during 1976. At the same time, talks began in June 1976 on a second co-production to be called "Sea Pup"; a preliminary agreement was signed under which filming takes place in both countries for release in 1977.

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Soviet Union

/NB. No information

The Soviet Union claims that Western languages are taught widely in the Soviet Union. This is certainly true for major Western languages. For example, English is taught more widely per head of population in USSR than Russian is taught in UK.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

/NB. No information

The Soviet Union claims that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Russian and other Soviet languages up to the level of instruction in the Soviet Union ("statistical reciprocity").

Since Helsinki, a number of American Russian language teachers have gone to Moscow for a ten-week language programme. The Canadian-Soviet Cultural Agreement renewed in 1975 includes provisions for inviting Soviet Russian language teachers to work in Canada.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I

NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN SOVIET UNION

Note: All figures are estimates. /NB. Please complete and update to mid-1977 with necessary estimates./

Country	Total titles available	Total Imports '74-mid'77 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments	
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/ Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restric. o-open		
West: general		1,500*	60 mill*											* Soviet claim, to Canada in May 1976
Denmark														No information available
Germany														No information available
Greece					Less than 50									
Netherlands					Number of [all?] Dutch authors						No			Anthology of Dutch poetry is planned
Norway	Unknown but very low													
United States					230 (1974)					Large amounts, but only about 1/3 of translations	Largely absent	Some		

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TABLE II

NUMBER OF SOVIET BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All figures are estimates. /NB. Please complete and update with necessary estimates to mid-1977

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports '74-mid-'77 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open	
Germany													No information available
Greece													No information available
Italy													No information available
Netherlands													No information available
United Kingdom) US Library of Congress figures for English translations received of Russian books (primarily done in US & UK) 1973: 378 1974: 331 1975: 264 * US Library of Congress
United States		261* (175/ 176)											

Comments

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Bulgarian performance in the field of printed information is very to extremely restrictive.
2. While a moderate cross-section of Western titles (except American) are imported, the number of copies are limited. The general public has extremely limited access to this information, including Western Communist publications, by any means. Even tourists are restricted to buying mainly Western Communist newspapers. The vast bulk of imported material therefore is intended solely for use by privileged institutions and individuals on the basis of their "need to know".
3. Nonetheless, there has been some slight improvement in Bulgarian performance in the field of printed information since the Final Act.
4. In mid-April 1977, Bulgaria facilitated some very limited improvement in dissemination of Western printed information, and access to it by the public, through the putting on sale, for the first time, a few copies of 4 non-communist Western newspapers at 2 major hotels and a few newspaper kiosks in Sofia.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- I. Bulgarian performance in the field of oral and published information
- A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act
- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer school, congresses, etc.)
- [NB. No information]
- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of.../printed information/... from other participating states"

See Table I.

There is extremely little dissemination of Western newspapers and printed publications in Bulgaria. Imports cover a respectable cross-section of non-Communist Western titles (although none are American), and Western Communist Party publications, but the number of copies appear limited to those required for official use and a few copies of Communist publications for tourist sales.

Bulgarian authorities have admitted that they exercise the right to exclude all material that they deem to be (1) pornographic; (2) portraying violence or (3) likely to undermine the philosophy and values of the Socialist state. From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of printed information in Bulgaria is limited to the location of government institutions (all materials) and tourist hotels (Communist publications).

- (iii) "...will encourage...firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles... imported from the other participating states"
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

The Bulgarian import agency is HAMUS which is apparently efficiently and well run.

[NB. Is there any evidence that Bulgaria encourages contracts between HAMUS and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (iv) "...will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts"

[NB. No information. Has Bulgaria modified any laws or regulations that might hinder improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Does Bulgaria honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way? Foreign Minister Mladenov claims import of Western newspapers is a "financial question".

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodicals and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above" (i.e. (iii) and (iv).)

See Table I.

Access by the general public to Western printed information is extremely limited.

- (a) "...will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

Up until recently, there had been no evidence that any Western printed information, Communist or non-Communist, was being sold in Bulgaria to the general public. Even in one or two main tourist hotels, the only materials for sale were Western Communist Party newspapers. Two non-Communist German newspapers had been seen at hotel counters but only for loan and reading and not for purchase. In December 1976, Foreign Minister Mladenov claimed non-Communist newspapers were for sale, but there was no evidence to support this.

An article in Bulgarian newspaper on 3rd March, 1977, however said Bulgaria was about to increase the import and distribution of Western newspapers and magazines, and beginning about mid-April a few Western non-Communist newspapers went on sale in Sofia for the first time at the two major hotels, and at a handful of kiosks. The number of copies of each paper was apparently not more than 5 or 6 at each place, and sold out quickly. The hotels are frequented mainly by foreigners. Sales seemed to be restricted to the following titles: International Herald Tribune, Corriere Della Sera, Le Monde, Suddeutscher Zeitung. Beyond IMI there are no US newspapers or magazines on sale.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

Prices are very high for these newspapers: while, for example, Unita costs 10 stotinki /NB. In hotels?/ the Corriere della Sera costs 120 stotinki (over 3 times the equivalent cost of a subscription) and the Herald Tribune, 95 stotinki. (Bulgarians have said newspaper imports pose a foreign exchange problem.) /NB. Still no clear evidence that Western Communist publications are on sale to general public. Has this changed now that some non-Communist papers are for sale?/

- (b) "...will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. Little information/

The American Communist Party publication "Daily World" was seen for sale at the Bulgarian Communist Party Conference in April 1976. Normally it is not for sale anywhere in Bulgaria. See (a) above for availability to tourists. /NB. Does it improve during tourist season?/

- (c) "...will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

There is apparently no possibility for the general public to hold subscriptions to Western newspapers and periodicals. Existing subscriptions are held by ministries and state organizations and access to the material is given only to privileged individuals on a "need to know" basis.

- (d) "...will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Western printed information is apparently held by some public libraries. /NB. Titles and quantities are not known/, but access to these materials require identification by library cards which discourages the general public and makes access in practice very limited. Some publications require special cards issued only to privileged individuals.

Institutional and governmental libraries hold Western materials, but are out of reach to the general public with access limited to cleared staff members.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (vi) "...to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

[NB. No information]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Bulgarian press

[NB. No information]

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Access to a small British Embassy reading room is strictly controlled to the point that it is difficult for local population to use it. There is a reading room at the French Embassy and a French library at the University of Sofia.

[NB. Holdings and accessibility to these places are not known.]

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. Little information] In the case of recently observed sales of 4 non-Communist Western newspapers, the content of those on sale suggests a lack of censorship, or at least a liberal attitude. Observations over a longer period is necessary.

II. Developments in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki

See Table II. There has been some slight improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister claimed in December 1976 that Bulgaria was importing more Western publications. Up until April 1977, there had been no evidence to support this. At that time, however, copies of 4 Western non-communist newspapers became available in 5/6 copies at two major hotels (frequented mainly by foreigners) and at a few kiosks in Sofia. The prices have been very high (3 times subscription rate equivalents in one case).

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Bulgaria printed information. See Table III and complete. Can capitals help?]

TABLE I

DISSEMINATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WESTERN PRINTED INFORMATION IN BULGARIA

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

[NB. Please check and complete to mid-1977.]

Country	Titles	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY		Comments	
		Bulk Shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	[* restricted Congresses]	[general Libraries]		
BELGIUM	Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple	[4]	[some] [some]						
DENMARK								No information available	
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine One other unspecified paper Suddeutscher Zeitung Unsere Zeit (CP)	approx. 100 approx. 100	/21/	yes*)read at hotels but)not for sale yes* yes*				
ITALY	L'Unita (CP) Corriere della Sera Il Tempo One other unspecified paper	limited number of copies	unknown /17/ unknown /3 / unknown	yes*	yes yes* no no)For ministries)only	
UNITED KINGDOM	Morning Star (CP) Times Financial Times The Guardian The Daily Telegraph The Observer Economist New Statesman	- /80/ - /35/ 8 - 13 - -	38 37 - 10 - 48 5 [49] [6]		yes no no no no			UK Figures are for May 1977 and come from publishers/distributors	
UNITED STATES	Herald Tribune The World (CP) No others known	unknown unknown		yes*	yes* no	yes		Only for PCB Congress	
Comments							Note: *since April 1977 [NB. What about Communist publications to general public?]		

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in Bulgarian performance in this field
since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little IS Interpretation

No Germany, Italy, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Bulgarian printed information
imported by Western countries

please complete

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES
Denmark	Unknown	very limited, if any

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Bulgarian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is very restrictive.
2. There is no evidence of what if any Western recorded information is being broadcast on radio.
3. Only a limited number of Western films are imported and shown to the Bulgarian public commercially and on television. Some are critical of the West but the most part are innocuous and of primarily entertainment value. There appear to be few showings of non-entertainment films to the general public; they are primarily destined for use by official institutions.
4. In addition to Western films, Bulgarian television broadcasts little Western material, concentrating on good quality cultural content.
5. Bulgaria jams the Bulgarian language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle.
6. Bulgaria adheres to Soviet lines on the need for "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports, and on the necessity for radio broadcasts to serve the "interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
7. There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "...will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states... will facilitate the import...of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some Western musical recordings /NB. variety? amount?/ little, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in Bulgaria. The United States has had no success in placing radio material.

Films

A limited number of Western entertainment films are shown commercially to the Bulgarian public, and a somewhat lesser number on television. A few are of the critical variety (see (ii) below); most are innocuous titles including Westerns, historical, fiction, old time classics and Walt Disney productions.

There is little information on showings of non-entertainment films. Very few documentaries and special subject films are being placed by Western Embassies for private showings.

/NB. There is no information on film festivals./

Other tele-
vision
material

Western television programme material, other than films broadcast in Bulgaria is limited, but seems to concentrate on high quality cultural series (e.g. "Age of Kings", "Civilization", "Young People's Concerts"). There also seems to be some importation of light entertainment.

/NB. There is no information on the use of Western news materials through the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision./

Bulgaria maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films etc.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

- (ii) "...illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries..."

Most films are innocuous and, while not giving a realistic picture of Western life, at least are not critical. However, some do show the West in an unfavourable light along stereotyped Communist lines (e.g. "Midnight Cowboy", "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"). The cultural and light entertainment television programmes represent a positive side of Western society.

A half hour television programme in the spring of 1976 on the US bicentennial was reported harshly anti-American, but towards the end of the year Bulgarian broadcasters were treating the West in a more friendly way (Source: Associated Press, 8th December, 1976).

[NB. What about the selection of news items from Intervisio/Eurovision facilities?]

- (iii) "...note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process..."

Bulgaria jams Radio Free Europe Bulgarian language broadcasts with sporadic effectiveness. The Bulgarian language broadcasts of Deutsche Welle are also jammed. Jamming of the BBC's Bulgarian Service ended in December 1974. There is no jamming of BBC World Service.

Bulgaria maintains the Soviet line that Western radio broadcasts must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

In 1971 Bulgaria discontinued the services of Radio Rodina, a short and medium wave service for Bulgarians abroad. However, in conjunction with the GDR, Bulgaria serves as a transmission base for medium wave broadcasts to Turkey by the "Voice of the Turkish Communist Party". (Source: "Broadcasting, East and West", EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974) [NB. Is this still true?]

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

[NB. No information]

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

[NB. Little information. Most Western missions would appear to have libraries with films for loan to Bulgarians.]

The United States Embassy has had no success in placing films, television or radio material in Bulgaria. The United Kingdom Embassy has held film showings for invited guests only. The Netherlands has placed some documentary and scientific/technical films with specialized institutions.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

[NB. Little information. It seems Bulgarians may not visit foreign missions. Are loans restricted to state institutions?]

II. Developments in Bulgaria since Final Act

See Table III.

There is no evidence of any significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki, although the United Kingdom believes there is evidence of a slight improvement. The United States has noted marginally more US films on Bulgarian television in 1976.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is no specific information on imports of Bulgarian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV.]

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN BULGARIA
from 1974 to mid-1977 (unless otherwise marked)

/NB. Please up-date this table by entering information for period up to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible./

Country	Total Number of Films Shown	Entertainment/Feature films							Comments
		Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/ Special Groups	Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	
Germany									no Information
Italy	29 (1974) 31 (1975) 14 (1976 to June 30)								
Nether- lands	0	0	0	0					13 (1974) 10 (1975) 1 (1976 to June 30)
United Kingdom	about 6 yearly	about 6 yearly	1 (late 1974) plus Embassy staff showings to small groups	not known	about 6 yearly				
United States	exact no's unknown (2nd half 1976: 5 newer films, plus misc. older films)	occasion- ally (Westerns, historical, fiction) (2nd half 1976 - one)			1 (1976) US Bicen- tennal film				

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN BULGARIA
from 1974 to mid-1977 (unless otherwise marked)

NB. Please up-date this table by entering information for period up to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	T E L E V I S I O N			News programmes and films	Radio Programmes	Comments
	TV Programmes	TV Series	TV Films (See Table I)			
Germany	no information			Available through Intervention/Eurovision		
Italy	limited number					
Netherlands				[details unknown]	0	
United Kingdom	perhaps 6 items/year for one or two showings	e.g. "Civilization" "Age of Kings"				
United States	2 (1976) "Louis Armstrong" "Ella Fitzgerald Sings"	3 (1976) "Young People's Concerts", "Dr. Doolittle", "Dennis the Menace"		Some Western foreign language newscasts during summer for tourists (Associated Press, 8th December, 1976)		marginally more US movies on TV in 1976

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Bulgarian performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much	--
Moderate	--
Little	UK
None	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, US
Worse	--

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV
BULGARIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
from 1974 to mid-1977 (unless otherwise marked)

NB. Please up-date this table by entering information for period up to mid-1977, on a calendar year basis if possible.

Country	FILMS		TELEVISION			Radio Material	Comments
	Feature	Non Feature	TV Programme/ Series	Films	News Material		
Denmark							no information yet available
Greece	6 (1974) 0 (1975) 1 (1976)	0					shown commercially only
Norway (1975)	possibly some shown privately		1	1			

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INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. Although more information is needed for an accurate and full picture, overall Bulgarian performance seems to be moderately restrictive. A lack of strong interest in Bulgaria by Western journalists may permit Bulgarian Authorities to adopt a more relaxed attitude than they might otherwise be inclined to take.

2. Single-assignment and accredited journalists (the former apparently on tourist visas, however) appear to be able to enter and exit Bulgaria with little difficulty and enjoy freedom of movement while there. Reports can be transmitted unhindered.

3. Access to official sources seems relatively easy. Access to non-official and private sources is virtually impossible. Getting permission for film projects can take time and is often refused.

4. There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki. Bulgarian officials and press have claimed for some time that improvements are contemplated: in providing, on a reciprocal basis, multiple entry and exit visas valid for one year to all foreign journalists accredited as permanent correspondents in Sofia; and in appointing press spokesmen in central ministries, organizations and other bodies. They also claim greater readiness to issue visas for single visits. The only concrete step has been the official opening on 24th May, 1977 of a long-heralded Club for Foreign Journalists in Sofia. Bulgaria says this will assist journalists in their work.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

[NB. Conflicting information.] Some Allies report no difficulties are encountered for single-assignment visits. However US reports long wait (about 3 months) for issue of journalist's visa. Therefore most US journalists make single-assignment visits on non-journalist's visas and encounter no problems doing so. These visas are available at borders and at the Sofia airport. [NB. Is this also the reason others encounter few difficulties? Please clarify.]

[NB. There is no information regarding Bulgarian treatment of applications for permanent accreditation and necessary visas. Attitude to cross accreditation?]

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

For some time Bulgarian officials have been suggesting that Bulgaria had or was about to begin issuing multiple entry and exit visas to foreign journalists. On 3rd March, a Bulgarian newspaper claimed documents were under consideration which included the provision, on a reciprocal basis, of such visas valid for one year to all foreign journalists accredited as permanent correspondents in Sofia. [NB. Would this exclude non-resident accredited journalists? Has this been instituted yet? Have any Western journalists applied?]

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

[NB. No information.]

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists...in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

There appears to be no restriction. United States is unaware of any formal restrictions though movements are monitored. Germany reports no restrictions.

[NB. No information on any "greater opportunities" for travel.]

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response..."

[NB. No information.]

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Access to sources is controlled and very limited though US reports some improvement since mid-1976. Interviews with officials seem easy enough to arrange through "Sofia Press", the Press Service of the MFA or, according to a Bulgarian official in December 1976, directly with public organs and institutions. But conversations are guarded and wary, and often of no value. Those individuals seen by journalists are carefully cleared and well-rehearsed.

There is virtually no access to private sources.

For some time Bulgarian officials have been claiming they were setting up a "press centre" for foreign journalists to make contacts easier. On 24th May, 1977 the Club for Foreign Journalists was officially opened in Sofia. The Head of the Press and Information Department, MFA, claimed it would provide better opportunities for journalists from within and outside Bulgaria to meet and discuss their work. It is doubtful, however, that it will bring any significant improvement in access to sources.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

∕NB. There is no information on Bulgarian treatment of journalistic projects proposed by Western journalists.∕

Getting permission to film takes time and permits are often delayed or refused.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment...necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

∕NB. Little information.∕

There seems to be little difficulty with cassette recorders and cameras, but experience with attempted imports of more sophisticated technical equipment has not been cited.

∕NB. For single-assignment? For resident Journalists?∕

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States,...to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film..."

∕NB. Little information.∕

There seems to be no difficulty in transmission of materials out of Bulgaria, apart from "technical" problems related to the quality of communications system. However, one Western radio reporter was charged over \$200 for each "feed" of material transmitted.

∕NB. No instances of difficulties with exports of tapes and undeveloped film have been reported.∕

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them..."

No Western reporters have been expelled since Helsinki.

∕NB. What was the performance like before Helsinki?∕

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (x) "....If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

/NB. No information./

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

/NB. No information. There are apparently no known cases of attempts to import technical assistance, either temporarily or for resident use?/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

/NB. Information unclear./

"Sofia Press" seems to be the primary agency tasked with dealing with foreign journalists, making appointments for interviews and other arrangements. Although assistance is minimal, even for Warsaw Pact countries, the United States reports that a better job than usual was done for the Bulgarian CP Congress in early 1976 when accredited correspondents in Belgrade were invited to come (though accreditation makes little difference in quality of treatment). Services are free.

/NB. In December 1976, a Bulgarian official referred to the Press Section of the MFA as the official channel for journalists in arranging interviews. Clarify./

Bulgaria provides film crews to visiting journalists, and there seem to be few problems with them.

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

/NB. No information. Does the Bulgarian media try to discourage contact with Western journalists, or indulge in propaganda campaigns against them?/

- (iii) Journalists' access to international news

/NB. No information. E.g. can journalists resident in Bulgaria receive subscriptions, wire service?/

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

[NB. No information.]

II. Developments in Bulgaria since Final Act

See Table II.

There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

The United States has reported some "slightly improved access" to official sources based on the experience of journalists at the Bulgarian CP Congress, and on a visit by a reporter from a business magazine.

Since late 1976 Bulgarian authorities have been claiming that working conditions for journalists have or are about to be improved in a number of ways. On 3rd March, a Bulgarian newspaper said that documents were under consideration by the Government envisaging: the provision, on a reciprocal basis, of multiple entry and exit visas valid for one year to all foreign journalists accredited as permanent correspondents in Sofia (this could exclude non-resident accredited journalists): the appointment of press spokesmen in central ministries, organizations and other bodies. Bulgaria also claims greater readiness to issue visas for single assignment visits (but see US experience, I.A. (i) above).

Bulgarian officials have also been saying they were setting up a "press centre" for foreign journalists to make contacts easier. On 24th May, 1977, the Club for Foreign Journalists was officially opened in Sofia. The Head of the Press and Information Department, MFA, claimed it was in response to the Final Act. He said it would provide better opportunities for journalists from within and outside Bulgaria to meet and discuss their work. It remains to be seen if it will be of any benefit, but it is doubtful that it will bring any significant improvement in access to sources, other than other journalists.

III. Western performance

See Table III. [NB. Please complete. Can Allied capitals help?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN BULGARIA

NB. Please up-date Section A. to mid-1977, noting any changes in 1977; up-date Section B. entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>										
Total Journalists Accredited	(0)*	0	0	(0)*	at least one: (L'Unita)	(0)*	(1)*	0	3 (5)*	
No. Resident Journalists		0	0					0	0	
No. Resident Cameramen/ Technicians		0	0					0	0	
No. holding Multi-Exit/ Entry Visas		0	0					0	0	
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists		0	0		1 (L'Unita 1975)			0	0	
Visas for single-assignment		0*	15 (1976)		Limited number			about 12 yearly	4 (1975) 4 (1976)	
Visas refused		0	0		0			unlikely	0 (1976)	1 US visit cancelled for apparent lack of hotel accom. (1976)
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0	0		0			no info.	no info.	
Journalists Expelled		* no visa necessary for visit under 3 months							0	
Comments										
<p>(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975</p>										

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Bulgarian performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, Italy, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

[NB. Please up-date Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; up-date Section B, entering figures on calendar year basis, if possible]

	Belg.	Denm.	Germ.	Greece	Italy	Neth.	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>										
Total Journalists Accredited		0	(1)*	1	1	0		(2)*	2	
No. Resident Journalists		0			1	0				
No. Resident Cameramen/ Technicians		0								
No. holding Multi-Exit/ Entry Visas		0			1	0				
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited Journalists		0								
Visas for single-assignment		tour- ist visas issued			limit- ed no.	3				
Visas refused		0			0	0				
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0			0	0				
Journalists Expelled										
Comments										

(*) 1964 figures: North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

General assessment and summary

△NB. Please provide short assessment of Bulgarian performance on basis of common experience of NATO missions participating in preparing co-ordinated reply. /

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "...will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

∕NB. No information.∕

(ii) "...will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

∕NB. No information.∕

(iii) "...will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists..."

∕NB. No information.∕

(iv) "...will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers...for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

∕NB. No information.∕

(v) "...will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings...between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

∕NB. No information.∕

II. Developments with respect to Bulgarian performance since Helsinki

∕NB. No information.∕

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Bulgaria

(i) See Table I.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

There seems to be very limited direct importation of Western books in original language other than highly specialized and technical publications imported on an individual single copy basis. Germany concludes that Bulgaria, along with Romania, imports the lowest numbers of books among Warsaw Pact countries.

Bulgaria adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" in imports and translations of foreign books. They maintain that they are publishing many more translations of Western literature than vice-versa.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. No information.]

(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. No information.]

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. No information.]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. No information.]

(vi) Book Exhibitions

An international book fair is held annually in Sofia representing a group of Western publishers at this fair. In 1971, an English company found that Bulgaria was interested only in placing orders on a reciprocal basis (Source: "Books, East and West", Report No. 1, East-West Corporation Research Group, June 1973).

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Field of Culture and Education

- (vii) Activities of Western Embassies and cultural centres
/NB. No information. E.g. Do Embassies and cultural centres have libraries with books for loan?/
- (viii) Contacts between publishers
/NB. No information./
- (ix) Contacts between libraries; writers; exchanges; etc.
/NB. No information./
- B. Developments since Helsinki
/NB. No information./
- C. Bulgarian books in Western countries
See Table II.
/NB. More information required, even general estimates./

Bulgaria follows the Soviet line in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Bulgarian works on the scale that Western books are being imported and translated in Bulgaria ("statistical reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded.

II. Films

- A. Film exchanges and festivals
/NB. No information./
- B. Co-production of films and other contacts
/NB. No information./

III. Language Instruction

- A. Western language instruction in Bulgaria
/NB. No information./
- B. Language instruction in Western countries
Bulgaria adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Bulgarian, up to the level of instruction in Western languages in Eastern countries.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Field of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I

NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN BULGARIA

Note: All Figures are Estimates

NB. Please up-date with necessary estimates to mid-1977.

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974-mid-1977		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	Number	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec./Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open	
Denmark													No information available
Germany													No information available
Italy				Number of very selected words									
Netherlands						none	some highly specialized text books		none	none			
Norway													No information
United States				limited number				prima- rily					
Comments:													

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Field of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE II

NUMBER OF BULGARIAN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All Figures are Estimates

[NB. Please up-date with necessary estimates to mid-1977.]

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974-mid-1977		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	Number	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec./Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restric. o-open	
Germany													No information yet available
Italy				limited number									
Netherlands													No information
United Kingdom) US Library of) Congress figures) for English) translations) received of) Bulgarian books) (primarily done) in UK and US):) 1973: 8) 1974: 15) 1975: 13
United States													
Comments:													

INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.
2. While a considerable cross-section of Western titles, particularly periodicals, are being imported, the numbers of copies are limited.
3. Access to imported materials by the general public is difficult; a few Western Communist newspapers and some fashion and sports magazines are put on public sale. Western publications are available in a few tourist hotels but only in very limited numbers. These and the Western Communist newspapers are withdrawn if they contain articles unfavourable to Czechoslovakia. Subscriptions appear possible if purchased from abroad; if purchased in Czechoslovakia, they are available only to foreign resident correspondents and diplomatic personnel. Libraries stock a few Western technical journals and uncontroversial magazines. Otherwise Western materials are intended for official/institutional use.
4. There has been a little improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since the Helsinki Final Act.
5. Although Czechoslovakian officials claim to be importing more Western journals, there is little evidence of an increase in the dissemination of Western printed information. In fact, British businessmen resident in Prague report that since Helsinki they have no longer been able to subscribe to Western newspapers.
6. There has been some slight improvement but mainly for tourists. Beginning in late March 1977, 13 Western non-communist newspapers, and one periodical, have been seen on sale in a few major hotels in Prague, Brno and Bratislava, and at Prague airport. These areas are frequented mostly by foreigners, and copies are few in number and often not on display, though they may be purchased by Czechoslovaks.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- I. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of oral and published information
- A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act
- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses etc.)
- NB. No information on Czech attitude, specific projects etc. No change since Helsinki.
- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western newspapers and other printed information in Czechoslovakia. Imports cover a very wide range of titles (Czechoslovakia claims it imports 14,000 titles!), but the numbers of copies (140,000 according to Czechoslovakia), with a few exceptions, are not adequate for dissemination to the general public. Since the end of March 1977, 13 Western non-Communist dailies and one weekly have been on sale at certain hotels and airports, but it is estimated not to involve additional imports of more than 30 copies per title: hardly enough to ensure any kind of dissemination on basis of demand. Some additional copies may also be available from central distributing offices by post on the basis of individual requests. NB. Please confirm. Co-ordinated reply from Prague by UK Embassy makes no mention of this. The bulk of all titles imported are technical journals, fashion and sports magazines, some of them (largely German language) ordered in large enough numbers to cover limited public sale. Apart from these exceptions, Western printed information is intended for official and institutional use.

Very few Western newspapers and magazines may be imported by individuals and the latter are subject to customs checks. There is a blanket prohibition on anything considered politically offensive. The criteria are laid down by the importing agencies (see (iii) below). They base themselves on Article 23 of Law 81/1966 and Law 127/1968.

From evidence available on accessibility, (see (v) below), territorial dissemination of Western printed information is limited: (1) to Prague for newspapers (official use), and (2) possibly to other major centres for technical, fashion and sports magazines (general sales).

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

Printed information is imported from all Western countries through the Artia Agency for books and magazines and Postovni Novinova Sluzba (PNS) for newspapers and political material.

There is no evidence that Czechoslovakia encourages contracts with Western suppliers in order to increase quantities and titles.

[NB. No information on how details of present contracts comply with Final Act.]

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

Czechoslovakia honours existing contracts although reserving the right not to put on sale issues containing politically objectionable material. [NB. Does it interpret contracts in restrictive or positive way?]

There have been no known changes in Czechoslovakian laws or regulations that might either hinder or improve contracts and agreements.

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Despite large list of titles imported, especially periodicals, there is virtually no access by the general public to them. Only some fashion and sports magazines and technical journals may be purchased or read by the general public. Some Western Communist publications are occasionally on sale. Only privileged institutions and individuals may have access to all Western printed information.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale."

Until recently, apart from a few magazines on fashion and sports (largely German language), and occasionally some Western Communist publications, no Western printed information were on sale to the general public. The same applied to sales to tourists in airports and hotels.

Since the end of March 1977, 13 Western non-Communist dailies and one weekly have been seen on sale at four Prague hotels plus hotels in Brno and Bratislava /NB. Not Karlovy Vary?/ and at Prague airport. They may also be on sale elsewhere. Czechoslovaks may buy these newspapers, but the copies are not always visible and some are kept under counters. Copies of these papers are also said to be available by post from central distributing offices (PNS) in Prague, Brno and Bratislava, but mailing is subject to approval of individual requests. /NB. Is this true? This was not mentioned in UK Embassy reply to ISD/144.7 While Czechoslovak officials have been hinting at such an improvement in access for some time, few additional details have been given by authorities. Apart from an official announcement on 31st March, 1977, in which a spokesman mentioned only 12 newspapers. (See Table I for publications on sale. In addition, Le Monde, Die Presse (Austria), Helsinki Sanomaat (Finland), Dagens Nyheter (Sweden), and Neuer Zurichher Zeitung (Switzerland) have been seen at newstands.)

Very few copies seem to be imported and most are sold out or perhaps put on the black market very quickly. One estimate is that only 30 copies of each are imported with about 3 copies of each being distributed to each outlet.

Prices seem to vary considerably, from a fair equivalent of the newspaper's price outside Czechoslovakia (e.g. Herald Tribune) to four times the price (e.g. Toronto Globe and Mail). /NB. True? Please examine this point./ Western Communist newspapers seem to be cheaper: e.g. Morning Star costs 1 Czechoslovak crown, while Financial Times costs Kcs 11 (£1 = Kcs 19.30).

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

[NB. Little information]

A few copies of Western non-Communist newspapers were available to Western journalists at a "press centre" set up in April 1976, for the XV Communist Party Congress. See (a) above for availability to tourists. [NB. Any improvement during tourist season?]

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

For the ordinary citizen, direct subscriptions to foreign newspapers and periodicals are virtually impossible to arrange. When possible (usually through friends or relatives abroad), copies are sometimes confiscated, and subscribers [NB. Greek?] to non-Communist Greek dailies, for example, find their copies to be censored. Apparently a few private subscriptions to specialized technical publications are permitted, and rare cases are known of ordinary citizens subscribing to fashion magazines. Some local staff of Embassies receive material through the Embassy address, but not their private one.

Individual subscriptions must be placed through the Publication Distribution Office and with a few exceptions this office only accepts subscriptions from foreign diplomatic personnel. Even foreign scholars have been denied subscriptions or found previously arranged subscriptions stopped after a few issues.

Institutions and ministries hold the vast bulk of subscriptions. They must be able to show that the publication is necessary. For these kinds of subscriptions, the availability of foreign currency is a factor.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Some Western printed information is available in public libraries /NB. Titles and quantities are unknown/ but access is restricted to those with permission to see them, such as certification by a responsible superior that it is necessary for one's work. Some technical periodicals are available to the general public and magazines have been noticed in the reading area of the English Section of the State Library which, in 1976, received 85 periodical subscriptions from the British Council. These include the New Statesman and Punch.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

There has been some progress generated by two Western Embassies, but not actively opposed by the Czechoslovak authorities. The FRG Embassy began in 1976 to distribute a quarterly Czech language bulletin to about 600 addressees. The older US Embassy quarterly Czech language bulletin, "Spectrum", increased its distribution to 6,000 in 1976. Portugal, Canada and France distribute a few hundred copies of bulletins in English or French. The FRG Embassy have applied for permission to distribute 600 copies of the German language magazine "Scale" and have been waiting about 6 months for a reply.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Czechoslovakian press

Only technical material put out by Western Embassies seems to be used, usually if it is accompanied by photographs and has some scientific interest. But there are frequent quotations from the Western press to show the West in a bad light.

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Only the US Embassy has a reading room/library, but there are Italian and French cultural institutes in separate buildings. The US get about 50 visitors a day who are mainly interested in newspapers. The Italians consider it prudent to

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

hide journals in greatest demand such as "Rinascita", the Communist magazine. The French have two library directors, one French and one Czechoslovak. Czechoslovak visitors must ask the latter for newspapers (most of which are not immediately visible) and the latter often say "no".

Access to Embassy libraries and reading rooms is generally unrestricted apart from the intimidating presence of local militia guards out front.

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

Appears to be common practice. For instance, privately subscribed non-Communist dailies from Greece have been censored before delivery to subscribers. Often it takes form of non-delivery of subscribed material, even in case of 2 of 12 issues of National Geographic, if material is somehow objectionable politically. Censorship criteria appear to be based on Article 23 of Law 81/1966 and Law 127/1968.

This extends to public sales of printed information. The Communist Morning Star, Unita and L'Humanité are censored; in January and February of 1976, two of every three copies were not put on sale, and in January 1977 more than half of the copies of the Morning Star were not on sale. This practice will certainly extend to the new sales of non-Communist papers.

II. Developments in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been a little improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki.

Czechoslovakia claims to be importing more Western information materials than before Helsinki, but there has been little evidence to support this claim. In fact, British businessmen resident in Prague have been unable since Helsinki to subscribe to Western newspapers.

On the other hand, there has been a slight improvement in accessibility in that, beginning in March 1977, 13 Western non-Communist dailies and one weekly have been seen on sale for the first time at 4 Prague hotels, plus hotels in Brno and Bratislava and at the Prague airport. Czechoslovaks may buy these publications (though they may not be on display and there are very few copies available). This also improves access for foreigners and tourists, who hitherto could buy only Western Communist newspapers.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

III. Western performance

△There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Czechoslovakian printed information. See Table III, and complete. Perhaps Allied capitals can help.7

Oral and printed information (Contd)

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Czechoslovakia

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below. /NB. Please check and complete to mid-1977/

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE	AVAILABILITY /* restricted / general	COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions			
BELGIUM	La Libre Belgique Le Peuple	at least 30(1) /some/	Yes(1) (Kcs 8)	Yes(1)		
CANADA	Toronto Globe and Mail	at least 30(1)	Yes(1) (Kcs 11.70)	Yes(1)		
DENMARK	Politik	[?]				
GERMANY	Sueddeutsche Zeitung Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung plus 1,779 other titles	at least 30(1) /31/ } 100* /14/ } 55,000 } 30,000* } Sports and fashion maga- zines	Yes(1) (Kcs 3)	Yes(1)		
GREECE	Rizopastis (CP) daily Other dailies	Unspecified numbers	Limited copies			Known to be subject to censure.
ITALY	L'Unita (CP) Not done (CP) Corriere della Sera La Stampa Mondo Economico	few hundred few thousand /8/ } /17/ }	Yes(1) Yes(1) (Kcs 19.50)	Yes(1)		
NETHERLANDS	De Waarheid (CP) NRC Handelsblad	at least 30(1)	Yes(1) Yes(1) (Kcs 6.60)	Yes(1)		
NORWAY	Arbeider Bladet	at least 30(1)	Yes(1) (Kcs 11)	Yes(1)		
TURKEY	Cumhuriyet	at least 30(1)	Yes(1) Yes(1) (Kcs 18.10)	Yes(1)		

* Source: Czechoslovak Embassy Bonn, 18th May, 1976

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general]		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries	
UK	The Times	[130] 80	18 [20]	yes(1) (Kcs 11)	yes(1)			UK figures are for May 1977, and come from publishers/ distributors. available when not censored.
	Financial Times	[103] 94	8 (plus 30?) (1)					
	The Guardian	[20] 21	2	yes (Kcs 1)	yes		yes only	
	Daily Telegraph		7					
	Daily Express	3						
	Daily Mail		1					
	Daily Mirror		1					
	Morning Star (CP)	900						
	Economist	[100] 35	6 [94]					
	New Statesman	[19] 4	11 [8]					
	The Observer		2					
	Comment		yes					
Challenge		yes						
Labour monthly		yes						
Marxism Today		yes						
				} not seen } in shops }				
US	International Herald Tribune		(plus at least 30)(1) 300*	yes(1) (Kcs 3)	yes(1)			Source: Newsweek, April 1976
	Time						yes	
	Newsweek		161				yes yes	
<p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>* Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976</p> <p>Footnote: (1) As of March 1977, 13 Western non-Communist newspapers and 1 periodical went on sale for the first time in a few major hotels and at Prague airport. Figure in brackets is single copy newstand price.</p>								

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in Czechoslovakian performance in this field since Helsinki:

Much:

Moderate:

Little: UK, US, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Canada,
 Portugal

No: Greece, Denmark

Worse:

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Czechoslovakian printed information
imported by Western countries

∕Please complete∕

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES	COMMENTS
Denmark	Unknown	Very limited, if any	
Norway	Unspecified news- papers and maga- zines	10 subscriptions (1975)	

INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is restrictive but better than some Warsaw Pact countries.
2. There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast by radio.
3. The number of Western films being imported and shown is moderate, though they are checked for political acceptability before being released for screening in public cinemas and on television. The content is more generally of entertainment value and less obviously critical of Western society, though films are sometimes selected to illustrate some faults of capitalism. Non-entertainment films are imported and shown in considerably fewer numbers. Information on film festivals and "film clubs" is lacking, but they appear to supplement the access provided commercially and on television to all varieties of films.
4. In addition to the moderate numbers of Western films shown on Czechoslovakian television, they also broadcast a limited number of Western television programmes/serials, though not in the numbers claimed by Czechoslovakia.
5. Czechoslovakia effectively jams the Czechoslovak language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe. 5% of Czech and Slovak broadcasts on BBC and Deutsche Welle are also jammed though the Czechoslovaks deny responsibility for this.
6. Czechoslovakia adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports and is a strong proponent of the Eastern argument that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
7. There has been no significant improvement in Czechoslovakia since Helsinki.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states...."
"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio Apart from some Western musical recordings, ^(NB. Variety? Amount?) no Western recorded information is being broadcast in Czechoslovakia. This is clearly a language problem and there are apparently no Western Embassies supplying Czechoslovak Radio with material in the vernacular.

Films Czechoslovakia imports a respectable number of Western entertainment films for commercial and (to a greater extent) television use, though apparently not all are shown. "Czechoslovak Film" obtains distribution rights for most promising Western films, and previews them for suitability. The policy is so liberal, however, that there has even been criticism of it in the official press.

Comparable numbers of non-feature films are shown, particularly on television.

Film festivals are popular and the main one held biannually in Karlovy Vary is open to the public. Others are Techfilm, Ekofilm (on the environment) and Turfilm. Only film professionals and privileged individuals have an opportunity to see all Western films imported, but the various film clubs can hire those which appeared in public cinemas for about Kcs 200 (£11).

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Other
Tele-
vision
material

Czechoslovakia claims to be importing fairly large amounts of television programmes and serials, other than films, from the West. Available Western figures however only partly back this up and one country's observation is that figures pertaining to it are exaggerated. Moreover, the United States has had no success in placing television material with Czechoslovakian television until 1976 when two series were shown on Sunday mornings.

It should be noted that about two-fifths of Czechoslovakia is covered by German language television broadcasts from Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia claims to have imported 3,540 Western news items in 1975 through the facilities of Inter-vision/Eurovision, showing 2,677 (- 76%) of them. This is very hard to check but much Western news film can be seen.

Czechoslovakia maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Czechoslovakia and Western countries in imports of films.

Czechoslovakia has also claimed that its public can attend Western films in Czechoslovakia for more moderate prices than Western audiences can see Czechoslovak films.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Although films for commercial and television use from the West are generally selected for their entertainment value, there is also a tendency to select films which display Western society in a critical or unfavourable way, since this makes their import easier to justify in political terms. Some films like "The Day of the Jackal" are followed on television by panel discussions on the evils of capitalism. Other material selected includes children's serials, nature films and live sporting events.

/NB. What about selection of news items from Inter-vision/Eurovision facilities?

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

Czechoslovakia jams Radio Free Europe continually and effectively in urban areas, although it can be received in rural areas. In addition about 5% of Czech/Slovak services of the BBC and Deutsche Welle are jammed though the Czechoslovaks deny that they are responsible. VOA is not jammed, but some interference is occasionally encountered that suggests jamming from the outside (Czechoslovak officials have hinted that Soviet mobile units are responsible). In early 1976 Radio Vatican was reported to be "hampered" [NB?] in its broadcasts to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia admits that it jams Radio Free Europe but denies jamming the BBC, Deutsche Welle, VOA, Radio Vatican and Radio Madrid. (Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976.)

Czechoslovakia is a stout proponent of the Soviet line that Western radio broadcasts must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples" and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Attacks against radio stations, especially the VOA, have increased markedly since early 1977 as a result of sensitivity to Charter 77 events and coverage given them by radio stations in their broadcast to the East.

Czechoslovakia has its own external broadcasting service, which since 1976 transmits 35 hours per day in 10 languages. Programming since 1968 has been less cultural and more political in content. (Source: "Broadcasting East and West", EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974.)

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

"Czechoslovak Film" previews all films imported before general distribution is made in order to ensure they are politically acceptable. Selection committees made up of about 20 critics, party workers and heads of film departments "evaluate whether the film does not harm our party policy" - telephone quote to British Embassy from Filmexport Trade Corporation. The process of dubbing provides opportunities for the omission of objectionable passages.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

Most Western missions have film libraries with films for loan to institutions and individuals.

The United States film library makes loans to local offices and institutions for showing off premises. There is no concerted interference with this programme. The British Embassy has the same experience. Only some 5%, however, or the latter's 100 or so loans a year are to individuals. Since Charter 77 events, US has two reports of persons in provincial towns being investigated for showing films on US borrowed from Embassy.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

Beyond the general discouragement of contacts between Czechs and Western Embassies, there is no general prohibition placed by Czechoslovakian authorities on visits to Embassy film libraries. The presence of Czechoslovak militia guards has a deterrent effect. (See last sentence (ii) above.)

II. Developments in Czechoslovakia since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no significant improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki; the little improvement noted by Greece is related to bilateral considerations.

Because of sensitivity over Charter 77 events and coverage given them by Western press and radio stations, Czechoslovakia has increased its attacks in 1977 on activities of Western media and on radio broadcasting stations (e.g. VOA) in particular.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is no specific information from Western sources on imports of Czechoslovak films, television and radio material by Western countries. Czechoslovakia has provided some figures which are included in Table IV. Please complete as much as possible with available Western information. Can Allied capitals help?]

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

[NB. Please update this table with information for period up to mid-1977, entering figures on a calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	Total No. of films shown	Entertainment/feature films				Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children)				Film purchases	Embassy loans	Comments
		Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups	Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups			
West: General (1975)		(100*)	(about 207*)						(about 207*)			Source: (*) Czechoslovakian Embassy Bonn, 18.5.76. Figures are for No. imported, not No. shown in 1975
Germany (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976		15 12 (5*) about 9	20 38 (16*)			0 3 1						
Greece						Some documentaries -----)Travel, classical history
Italy		10 (incl. non-features)	one every 2 weeks; 18 (1975)(incl. non-features)	yes		10 (incl. features)	one every 2 weeks; 18 (1975)(incl. features)	yes		19 ('74)		
Netherlands		occasionally (e.g. "Help the Doctor is Drowning")		yes			few children's films	yes				
Norway	3											
UK		(20*)	(40*)									No figures available
US (1975-mid-1977)		Many at any one time (e.g. 10-10-76 9-5-77)(new & vintage)	Some (1975-6) 1 (1977)						1 (1976) (US Environmental Agency Production)	1 (1976)		

Comments:

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update table with information for period to mid-1977 entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.

Country	T E L E V I S I O N				Radio Programmes	Comments
	TV Programmes	TV Series	TV films (see Table I)	News Programmes and films		
West: General (1975)	(41*)			(Intervision bought 3,540 items, showing 2,677 (- 76%)*)		(* Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18.5.67 Figures are for No. imported not No. shown, in 1975
Germany	----- 20 (1974) ----- 38 (1975) 17-18 (1976 to July)					
Greece						Sometimes: Tourism: classical, history
Italy	----- 7 -----					
Netherlands		1				No concrete figures
Norway (1975)	2					
UK	----- 62** ----- Perhaps exaggerated, incl. "Henry VIII"					** Czechoslovakian figure for 1975 quoted by UK
US (75/76)		2: "The Modics" "Daktari"		No placement by Embassy	No placement	

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Czechoslovakian performance
since Helsinki Final Act:

Much: -
Moderate: -
Little: Greece (bilateral), Italy
None: Germany, Netherlands*, UK, US
Worse: -

*IS interpretation

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

∇NB. Please update this table with information for period up to mid-1977 entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.

Country	FILMS				TELEVISION		Radio Material	Comments
	Feature	Non-Feature	TV pro-gramme/series	Films	News Material			
Denmark							∇Available through Intervention/Euro-vision facilities. Details unknown.	* Press release of Czechoslovak Embassy in Bonn, 18th May, 1976
Denmark						(1975: Eurovision acquired 4,136 items and used 235 (5%)*)		No information yet available
Germany								
Greece								
Norway (1975)				30 cartoons	1			
UK								
US								
Comments:								

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. Until recently overall Czechoslovakian performance could have been classified as very restrictive. Since early 1977, and the rise of the Charter 77 group, it has been extremely so.
2. The most restrictive aspect of Czechoslovakian performance is the great difficulty faced by Western journalists in getting entry to Czechoslovakian single assignments. Applications are normally carefully screened to remove any potential "troublemakers" and possibly to keep the numbers of visitors to a manageable minimum. A list of "undesirables" is maintained and the success of re-entry applications depends on the "objectivity" of reporting from previous visits. Since about April, applicants have been refused who do not agree in advance not to contact dissidents of Charter 77.
3. Access also remains a serious problem. Officials are routinely available, but these contacts have limited value. Contact with non-official and private sources is extremely difficult and discouraged by pressures on journalists and the individuals concerned. Access to dissidents is physically prevented.
4. With such tight restrictions on entry and access to sources, Czechoslovakian authorities are relatively relaxed about freedom of travel, imports of technical equipment and personnel, and despatch of reports, tapes and undeveloped film. Recently, however, journalists seeing dissidents have had materials taken from them on departure.
5. Up to the end of 1976, some slight improvement in Czechoslovakia had been noted. Since then, however Czechoslovak sensitivities about Western reporting on Charter 77 events has led to a pronounced tightening of controls over foreign journalists. Some results are noted above. There have, in addition, been increased harassment and surveillance and cases of detention and interrogation. The result is a strong deterioration in working conditions for journalists in Czechoslovakia.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

See Table I.

Czechoslovakia takes a harsh line with respect to applications from journalists for single-assignment visits, exercising strict control over who gains entry in order to eliminate any potential "troublemakers". Although refusals occur relatively frequently in comparison with other Warsaw Pact countries, Milan Kadnar, Chief of the Press Department of the MFA has said (March 1976) these are "exceptional" and only involve newsmen "who are at variance with the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, journalistic ethics and State Security interests". He referred to an "index of undesirables" which contained the names of such newsmen; it also appears to contain organizations, such as VOA, whose journalists are proscribed from entry, and those individuals who have written uncomplimentary stories on Czechoslovakia. (See B(iv) below.)

Since the publication of the "Charter 77" protest, Czechoslovak authorities have almost ceased issuing single assignment visas to Western journalists. Since about April 1977 Czechoslovakia has adopted a policy of refusing visas to journalists who do not pledge in advance that they will not contact dissidents.

In view of the difficulties encountered in gaining entry, some journalists have come into Czechoslovakia under the cover of "tourists". (While these individuals can be caught and expelled, Czechoslovakia has included them among the numbers of journalists "welcomed" to Czechoslovakia each year.) Since Charter 77 events, some individuals entering Czechoslovakia in this manner have been expelled, and it has been made known that others entering this way run a serious risk of prosecution and imprisonment of several months.

There is little information on the speed of processing applications. Kadnar has claimed that applications are processed in 1 to 3 weeks.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Applicants for permanent accreditation are subject to close scrutiny, like those for single visits, but once they receive their visas (see (ii) below), they encounter few procedural difficulties. Accreditation documents are issued for 6 months (like visa). There have been no renewal problems since AFP correspondent's accreditation was not renewed in January 1975.

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating states, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

All permanently accredited foreign journalists have multiple entry and exit visas valid for 6 months.

/NB. Presume this is unilaterally applied. Is reciprocity demanded? Since Helsinki?

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating states of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

/NB. No information. Residence permits? Press cards?

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

Since entry and access to sources are so carefully controlled, Czechoslovakian authorities appear rather relaxed about the question of freedom of movement and travel. This is attested to by a number of Allies. There appear to be few if any travel restrictions and permission to travel is not needed. Nonetheless, journalists are under surveillance and the programmes of visiting journalists are often so carefully arranged and adhered to as to preclude any private travel. Journalists do not have to submit programmes to the Foreign Ministry or Press Centre if they want to travel outside Prague, but they are encouraged to do so and this usually helps them get appointments.

/NB. No information on whether Czechoslovakia organizes journalists' tours or otherwise "provides greater opportunities" for travel.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

No request necessary. Not applicable.

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating states to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Once they have gained entry to Czechoslovakia, access to sources is the major difficulty that foreign journalists face.

Appointments for official contacts are requested routinely through the Foreign Journalists Centre of the MFA. Although Czechoslovakia claims that journalists can obtain any information and interview any number of high officials and specialists, in reality such contacts are closely supervised by the MFA and are of limited value. In addition, interviews requested are not granted. Very few interviews are possible with Party or senior Government personalities. As a matter of form, Czechoslovakia has made contacts with officials somewhat easier (see Part II below) but the result has been disappointing.

Contacts with private individuals are extremely limited. They are discouraged through pressures on the individuals concerned and by surveillance of journalists and individuals alike. Since beginning of Charter 77 events in January 1977, these problems have increased, with virtual denial of access to dissidents through use of police and even tear gas. In April 1977, Czechoslovak spokesmen and visa-issuing authorities have said that journalists trying to interview any of the signatories of Charter 77 would be liable to be detained and expelled.

Journalistic and filming projects not concerned with dissidents are treated reasonably helpfully.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating states the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

Czechoslovakian performance seems perfectly satisfactory. Once journalists are approved for a visa, they may bring in any equipment which they have specified as essential in their original request for entry. /NB. Has this changed since Charter 77? US notes no experience as yet with such a situation./

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating states ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating states to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

Up to January 1977, Czechoslovak performance was adequate and still is in most cases. Journalists may file uncensored texts as they wish through local hotel/post office facilities, and may export tape and film. Since Charter 77 appeared in January 1977, however, journalists who have seen dissidents have had notes, tapes and films confiscated at the border when leaving Czechoslovakia. In one case a Canadian correspondent had notes, tape and film confiscated at Prague airport on departure by authorities who accused him of seeing a dissident. He had not and it was some days before confiscated materials were returned to him following strong protests by the Canadian Government.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

No recent cases of expulsion of permanently accredited journalists have been reported.

Some journalists (e.g. two Dutch journalists seeking contact in 1975 with Dubcek; two French lady journalists who saw Charter 77 signatories in March 1977) have entered Czechoslovakia under cover as "tourists", have been discovered and expelled.

In February 1977, two US and one FRG accredited visiting journalists were removed from trains when leaving Czechoslovak territory and subjected to long interrogations, confiscation of notes and, in two cases, a requirement to proceed to Austria on foot. They had been interviewing Charter 77 signatories. In Czechoslovakia on a regular journalists visiting visa, a journalist from Spanish newspaper "Pueblo" was detained for several hours in April 1977 for trying to see dissident Mlynar and though he departed on aircraft he chose, he would not have been allowed to stay and was all but expelled.

∟NB. Have journalists suffered other "penalties"?∟

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

No accredited journalist has been expelled since Helsinki.

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

Permanently accredited journalists can have their own cameramen and technicians accredited with them.

The resident German ARD Television correspondent has had his own camera team for some time [NB. Since Helsinki?]

Once visiting single-assignment journalists are approved for visa, they can bring with them any technical personnel which they have specified as essential in their original application for entry.

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

The Press and Information Centre for Foreign Journalists at the MFA deals with accreditations, applications for interviews, and other modalities of relations with accredited and single assigned journalists. Interviews for all journalists and tours and programmes for visiting journalists are arranged. (Many requested interviews, however, are not granted. Very few interviews are possible with Party or senior Government personalities.)

The Centre charges a \$15 fee for supplying an accreditation card to journalists making single visits, but there are no charges for resident accredited journalists.

Technical services (film, sound crews, etc.) are available [NB. Costs]

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

In the past, Czechoslovakia has consistently tried to discourage public contact with Western journalists, and has indulged in propaganda campaigns against them.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

There has been a pronounced crescendo in this activity in 1977 since the beginning of Charter 77 events. All five of the accredited resident correspondents from NATO countries have been warned by the MFA that their interviews with dissidents are considered as interference in internal affairs contrary to the Final Act. The Czechoslovakian press has also distorted the preamble and the penultimate sentence of section 2 of Basket III by saying, for example, "the Final Act says that dissemination of information should help create good relations between states" (Rude Právo 5.3.77) and "The Signatories of the Final Act actually undertook to improve conditions for journalists who legitimately pursue their professional activity. To those who would like to conduct illegal activity in foreign countries, they actually gave no undertakings in the Final Act" (Rude Právo 9.4.77). This has all been part of a general campaign to blame Western media for interfering in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

Resident journalists have no trouble receiving wire services and have practically none in receiving subscriptions to Western printed information.

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

In addition to watching the general reporting habits and attitudes of many Western journalists and organizations, the MFA monitors reports filed by journalists during and after visits to Czechoslovakia. It is made clear to journalists that any lack of "objectivity" in reporting could result in future refusals for re-entry. Some examples: one US journalist was refused on the grounds of an article he had written on intraparty friction; two Le Monde journalists were denied entry for allegedly having distorted contents of interviews set up for them on earlier visits.

II Developments in Czechoslovakia since Final Act

See Table II.

Up to the end of 1976, there had possibly been some slight improvement in one or two aspects of Czechoslovak performance since Helsinki. Recent events, however, have pointed to a hardening attitude by Czechoslovak authorities in their already harsh approach to entry by Western journalists.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

A "Press Centre" was set up in the Press and Information Centre for Foreign Journalists during the XV Communist Party Congress in April 1976. Advance texts of speeches were circulated and briefings held. Exceptionally a few copies of Western non-Communist newspapers were available. (Please note with reference to IA(v)(b) of Printed Information Section.) But this was no great concession since journalists from socialist countries had their own press centre at the Congress Hall itself two miles away.

It was reported in mid-1976 that each Government Ministry was designating a press contact spokesman to assist the foreign press. These spokesmen have been of practically no use, usually being "unavailable" or unable to provide any information.

The United States has reported one case in 1976 of a previously banned journalist being given entry permission to Czechoslovakia. Two BBC journalists had the same experience in 1976. But in 1977, the trend is in the opposite direction.

Since the beginning of the "Charter 77" protest, Czechoslovakia has taken a harder line in processing requests for entry. Almost no visits are being approved, and when approved, apparently only if the correspondent binds him/herself in advance to stay away from dissidents.

It has also strongly increased harassment of accredited foreign journalists seeking information on and interviews with dissidents. It has forced accredited visiting journalists who have seen dissidents off trains, have interrogated them and confiscated notes.

III. Western performance

See Table III.

[NB. Can Allied capitals help?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/NB. Please update section A to mid-1977, noting any changes in 1977; update section B to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible. /

A. In mid-1977		B. From 1974 to mid-1977		C. From 1974 to mid-1977		D. From 1974 to mid-1977		E. From 1974 to mid-1977		F. From 1974 to mid-1977		G. From 1974 to mid-1977		H. From 1974 to mid-1977		I. From 1974 to mid-1977		J. From 1974 to mid-1977		K. From 1974 to mid-1977		L. From 1974 to mid-1977		M. From 1974 to mid-1977		N. From 1974 to mid-1977		O. From 1974 to mid-1977		P. From 1974 to mid-1977		Q. From 1974 to mid-1977		R. From 1974 to mid-1977		S. From 1974 to mid-1977		T. From 1974 to mid-1977					
Total journalists permanently accredited		4 (early 1974) 3 (1975) 3 (1976)		0		4 (1974) 3 (1975) 3 (1976)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0			
No. Resident journalists		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
No. Resident cameramen/techs.		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
No. holding multi-exit/entry visas		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Visas for total permanently accredited journalists		4 (1974) 3 (1975) 3 (1976)		0		4 (1974) 3 (1975) 3 (1976)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Visas for single-assignment		30 (1974) 80 (1975) 30 (1976)		unknown		30 (1974) 80 (1975) 30 (1976)		unknown		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Accredited/single-assignment visas refused		2 (1974) 5 (1975) 2 (1976)		relatively high		2 (1974) 5 (1975) 2 (1976)		relatively high		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Accredited/single-assignment visas delayed more than 6 months		not known		relatively high		not known		relatively high		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Journalists expelled		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Comments: (*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/EE(75)10 of September 1975																																											

Working conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Czechoslovakian performance
since Helsinki Final Act:

Much:

Moderate:

Little: (a) generally: Greece (bilateral reasons)
 (b) in all but access: Germany, UK

None: Netherlands, US, Denmark

Worse:

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

√NB. Please update section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977;
 update section B to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible.

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Neth	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1976</u>										(*) 1974 figures; North Atlantic Ass. document CIC/FF(75)10 of Sept. '75
Total journalists accredited	(1)*	1	(5)* 6	(1)*	1	(0)*	(0)*	(2)*	2	
No. resident journalists		0								
No. resident cameramen/techs.		0								
No. holding multi-exit/entry visas										
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists			6		1					
Visas for single-assignment		Tourist visas issued	about 15	15	5(1976)				1 (1976)	
Visas refused		0	0	0	1				0 (1976)	
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0	0	0	0				1*(1975)	
Journalists expelled										
Comments:										* Processing delayed of Rudo Právo request in retaliation for denial of visa to VOA, correspondent in Sept. 1975

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

General assessment and summary

△NB. Please provide short assessment of Czechoslovakian performance on basis of common experiences of NATO missions participating in preparing co-ordinated reply.7

Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information/

(ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In April 1976, the United States Information Agency reported it was discussing a possible television co-production agreement with Czechoslovakia.

(iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

The FRG and France have had an exchange of groups of journalists with Czechoslovakia in each direction in 1975 and 1976, but in 1977 the process came to a standstill. A UK offer to invite one or more journalists made in 1976 has not yet been taken up. A group of Czechoslovak journalists visited Norway in 1976.

(iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information/

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

These are the sorts of activities which Czechoslovak authorities favour. For example, they have recently concluded a TV agreement with Portugal.

[NB. Other examples?]

II. Developments with respect to Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki

[NB. No information]

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND
EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. DISSEMINATION AND TRANSLATION OF BOOKS

A. Western books in Czechoslovakia

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

Czechoslovakia claims to have a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books, said to include "every important work" published each year. Further information is necessary to permit Western judgement on Czechoslovakian performance, but it does seem moderate numbers of books are involved, which is considerably better than that of the USSR (given population differences), and numerically much better than Bulgaria and Romania.

In its June 1973 report, "Books: East and West", the European Co-operation Research Group (EUCORG) concludes that Czechoslovakia has not, since the early 1960s, been meeting the high potential of the Czechoslovakian market for foreign books, traditionally one of high quality translations and wide readership. In 1972 for example 4,000 new titles were published, of which 350 were foreign works including 175 transactions of English, French and German books. As of 1973, the foreign book market was steady only in its demand for scientific and medical books. Foreign currency shortages are also a factor.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. Little information] The United States reports that some English language books are translated and published in Czech and Slovak, but the decision to translate is dependent on sales potential and political suitability, the latter being the primary factor. The amount of paper available for printing also has some bearing in that publishers are allotted set amounts annually on which they must print both domestic and foreign works. (Source: EUCORG.) EUCORG also notes that the Czechoslovakians have been well known many years for the quality and quantity of their translations.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

(iii) Categories of Western books

Old classics, detective stories and technical works predominate, but nearly always in locally produced vernacular. Most English language textbooks come from the USSR. [NB. Purchased from West?]

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

Books are generally innocuous or portray unfavourable aspects of Western life. The official literary agency Dilia claims to be purchasing "every important work" apart from those antagonistic to the régime (Source: EUCORG).

[NB. Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?]

(v) Availability to public

There is no shop selling Western books in Prague. There is limited access to English Section of Prague University Library.

No American books in original language are imported for general sale. Other Western books are also available predominantly in Czech or Slovak translations done locally.

(vi) Book exhibitions

Czechoslovakia allows book exhibitions, but under careful control. France has had 3 in 1977, and Italy one.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies and Cultural Centres

The US, France, Italy and Canada have book libraries loaning facilities for loans to official institutions and private individuals. [NB. Success? Proportion of loans to individuals?] There seems to have been a decline in borrowings in 1977 because of Government intimidation over Charter 77. Access to unrestricted apart from deterrent of presence of police guards.

(viii) Contacts between publishers

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister has told Denmark in September 1976 that Czechoslovakia intended to establish co-operation between publishing houses of various CSCE countries.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

The French have had some library contacts. For 3 years, British Council has been trying to open English language section in Bratislava Library, but has been frustrated by Czechoslovak insistence on reciprocity in London rather than, as has been suggested, Glasgow.

B. Developments since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

C. Czechoslovakian books in Western countries

See Table II.

/NB. More information required, even general estimates./

Czechoslovakia follows Soviet lines in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Czechoslovakian works on the scale that Western books are imported and translated in Czechoslovakia ("statistical reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded. However, EUCORG notes that the Czechoslovakian agency Dilia does not have a vigorous and entrepreneurial approach to sales in Western countries. Moreover, it selects writers for promotion poorly, taking political as well as literary factors into account.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

Film weeks have occasionally been held, one in France recently and a British one in Prague in 1974. Film festival organizers often ask for Western entries, but censorship is applied - e.g. the British ITV entry "The Naked Civil Servant" was banned from the Prague 1976 festival.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

Occasional film co-production takes place, often as part of a wider industrial co-operation deal designed to avoid Czechoslovakia having to buy e.g. ICL computers, for hard currency. Such was the case with the 1976 film "Operation Daybreak" about the assassination of Nazi Reichsprotektor Heydrich (this will not be shown in Czechoslovakia because it

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

indicates that a country other than the USSR helped liberate Czechoslovakia). An FRG/Czechoslovak co-production "Die Madschenskrieg" from a novel by the East German Manfred Bieler will also not be shown locally.

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia claims that Western languages are taught on a wide scale in Czechoslovakia.

Russian is compulsory from 9 years. One other language is usually also taught in secondary schools, preference being for German, English, French and Italian in that order. There have been German and French TV lessons since Helsinki.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

Czechoslovakia adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Czech and Slovak, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries. ("Statistical reciprocity".)

Co-operation and Exchanges in the fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I
NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Note: All figures are estimates

[NB. Please update with necessary estimates to mid-1977.]

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports '74-76 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/ Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restric. o-open	
West: General				(170 yrly. average)*	(36,000)* each						Yes		(*) from 1972-76 incl. Article by Juri Stepanik, in Mezinarodni Vztahy, Nov/Dec 1976 quoted in RFE Research 19th January, 1977
Denmark													No information available
Germany				(113)* (22)** 6-10 yearly	(.6 million)**								(**) 1974-75. Czech Embassy, Bonn 18th May, 1976 mostly non-fiction
Greece				Very few									Mostly Communist orientation
Italy				(33)* 20 yrly (23)* 108 books 6 plays				Some					Many done before 1948, copies may no longer be available
Norway													No information available
UK				(211)* (60)**	(1.5 million)**								
US				Some (24)**	(2.5 million)**						Some (transla- tions only)	x	

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE II
NUMBER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All figures are estimates

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports '74-76 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/ Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open	
													() * 1972-76 inclusive: quoted in RFE Research, 19th January, 1977. () ** 1974-75: Czech Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976
Denmark													No information available
Germany				20	yearly								
Italy				(10)	*								No information available
Netherlands				(11)	*								
Norway													No information available
UK				(29)	*								} US Library of Congress figures } for English translations of } books received (primarily done } in UK and US): 1973-40 } 1974-37 } 1975-25
US				(2)	**								

INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. The performance of the GDR in the field of printed information is extremely restrictive, the worst of all countries in the Warsaw Pact.
2. A meagre sampling of Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political and general periodicals (principally German language) are imported and only in a few copies. A large number of highly specialised scientific/technical journals are imported in a few copies.
3. Apart from some Communist newspapers sporadically available for sale, no Western printed information is accessible to the general public by any means. Privileged institutions and individuals have access on a limited basis.
4. There has been no improvement in GDR performance since the Helsinki Final Act.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

I. GDR performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposiums, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

United Kingdom reports no encouragement is given British specialists in social sciences or humanities fields to give lectures during their visits. Scientists give lectures, but this, no doubt, is considered safe and useful.

[NB. What is experience of others?]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table 1.

There is almost no dissemination of Western printed information in the GDR. Only a very few Western newspapers, news magazines and non-specialised periodicals are imported, and in extremely limited numbers. There are somewhat larger imports of Western Communist publications. GDR Authorities have told one Ally that they exclude any increase in the numbers of titles of Western newspapers to be allowed in. The vast bulk of printed information imported from the West consists of highly specialised technical journals. Some decline in the amount of this material has been noted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

There are strict customs controls to prevent individuals from bringing in certain printed information according to apparent list maintained by post office of permitted Western material. This seems to be drawn up arbitrarily and is applied rigorously even to privileged institutions.

From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below), dissemination is restricted to headquarters locations of privileged ministries and institutions (for non-Communist material), and possibly (for Communist publications) to some sales points.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles.... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

/NB. No information beyond knowledge that imports can only be effected through central import/export office. Is there any evidence that GDR encourages contracts between its agency and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

/NB. No information. Has GDR modified any laws or regulations that might be hindering improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken any other measures?

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv).)

See Table I.

Accessibility is extremely limited to the miniscule amounts of Western printed information imported into the GDR. It is confined almost solely to privileged individuals and institutions, and restrictions on their access are great (e.g. very little material is apparently available even to personnel of the Institute of Foreign Relations). A number of Communist publications are available to the general public on an occasional basis at some news-stands. Highly specialised journals are also available to individuals in libraries and reading rooms, but never to general public.

- (a) "... will encourage and increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

No non-Communist Western printed information is being sold to the general public; some Communist newspapers are occasionally available at some news-stands. Except for the

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

availability of the Herald Tribune at two major hotels during the Leipzig Trade Fair, no other evidence has been found of sales to foreign tourists (which, apart from FRG visitors, are few).

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. Little information/

Some American scientific/technological information was on display at the Leipzig Trade Fair, but not on sale or for distribution.

See (a) above for availability to tourists. There is no discernible tourist season.

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

There is no possibility for the general public to hold subscriptions to Western printed information. This is limited to privileged institutions and individuals. The numbers of these subscriptions are not great.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Western newspapers and general periodicals are not available to the general public in public libraries and reading rooms. /NB. Are holdings nonetheless available for those with special access?/ Special holdings are probably available at institutes attached to Ministries and the Central Committee of the Party. Access is limited.

Highly specialized scientific/technical journals are held by certain libraries for use by qualified individuals and institutions. University social science and humanities

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

faculties on the other hand, even have difficulty getting funds for literary and other journals, which goes to science first.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

No Western mission issues an information bulletin.
/NB. Please confirm. Anyone tried? Are they forbidden by GDR authorities?/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in the GDR press

/NB. Little information/ UK has noticed no publication of British material, apart from selective quotations to prove points.

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

/NB. Little information/ UK has no library. US Embassy will be opening reference library of titles of specialized books and articles in near future.

Although access to foreign missions is by law forbidden without GDR permission, it is not normally enforced. Access to book libraries should therefore be unrestricted apart from element of intimidation posed by presence of GDR militia at front gates.

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

/NB. Little information/ There seems to be list of approved publication for import. Of those imported, there is probably random censorship.

II. Developments in GDR performance since Helsinki

There has been no improvement in GDR performance since the Helsinki Final Act.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

The only developments have, in fact, been negative. Authorities have told one Ally that there would be no increase in the number of titles of Western newspapers imported. Germany noticed (April 1976) a decline in numbers even among the titles of specialized journals being imported.

III. Western performance

NB. There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of GDR printed information. See Table III and complete, can capitals help?

TABLE I

DISSEMINATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WESTERN PRINTED INFORMATION IN THE GDR

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

NB. Please check and complete to mid-1977

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY		COMMENTS
		Bulk ship-ments	Subscrip-tions	General public	Tourist	restricted / general	Congresses Libraries	
DENMARK								No information available
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Der Spiegel Die Zeit Der Stern 160 purely technical and highly specialized journals	[50] [some] [some] [some] [some]	(unknown)				yes	} For privileged individuals only Presumably available for those with professional interest
GREECE	Rizospastis (CP) Ogigitis (CP)		} limited } number					
ITALY	L'Unita (CP) 130 other titles 400 magazines		200 total	certain kiosks no no				Exclusively for government officials, technical/scientific institutes, universities
UK	Financial Times The Observer The Times The Economist New Statesman Morning Star (CP)	11 7 - 70 -	- 2 - 20* 27 [4] 2 [4] unknown	yes				* according to press report apparently inaccurate, in "Financial Times". UK figures are for May, 1977 and come from publishers/distributors.
US	Herald Tribune Daily World (CP)			no irregu- larly	yes			Only at 2 main hotels during Leipzig Fair

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in GDR performance in this field since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No

Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK, US,
Denmark

Worse

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of GDR printed information imported by Western countries

NB. please check and complete

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES	COMMENTS
DENMARK	Unknown	Very limited, if any	
GERMANY	500 newspapers and magazines including 40 main dailies (largest: <u>Neues Deutschland</u>) (largest subscriber: <u>All-German Institute</u> - 380 titles)	4,000 copies total plus 2,000 copies of <u>Neues Deutschland</u>	
NORWAY	Unspecified newspapers and magazines	142 subscriptions (1975)	

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. GDR performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is very restrictive. However, GDR inhabitants can receive the radio and television broadcasts of the Federal Republic of Germany.
2. There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast by radio.
3. The number of Western films being imported for commercial use is rather limited, and many are apparently selected for their unfavourable treatment of Western society. Films for television are occasionally of the same order but are more often old films from the GDR archives. Non-entertainment films are being imported in considerably fewer numbers, primarily for television. There is no information on film festivals and private showings, although there seem to be "closed" showings at GDR cinemas for some films.
4. The GDR is televising very little in the way of Western audio-visual material.
5. The GDR jams the medium-wave transmissions of Radio In the American Sector (RIAS).
6. GDR adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It is a particularly strong advocate of the Eastern argument that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples" and in retaliation for alleged German radio interference in its internal affairs, has attempted to restrict the activities of correspondents from Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk.
7. There has been no improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by the GDR as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some Western musical recordings /NB. Variety? Amount?/ little, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in the GDR. However, it should be noted that 100% of GDR inhabitants can listen to the domestic radio transmissions of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Films

GDR Authorities claim to have been increasing imports of Western feature films since 1970. Even now, however, only limited numbers of new films are shown commercially in the GDR from various Western countries. Many are low in artistic merit and GDR citizens have apparently complained that films they see on television from the Federal Republic are better. Films shown on GDR television are predominantly old American films from the GDR archives, plus the occasional film which shows Western society in unfavourable terms. Germany reports that a large number of films imported from the Federal Republic by the GDR for television are never shown.

Apart from knowledge of some German imports for GDR television, there is little information on showings of non-entertainment films in the GDR. These appear to be few. /NB. There is no information on film festivals e.g. films shown; access by public or details of private showings/ The United States has mentioned a "closed" showing of "Klute" at a GDR cinema. /NB. Further information?/

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Other television material There appears to be very limited use of Western materials other than films on GDR television. /NB. There is no information on how much the GDR uses the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision to broadcast Western news materials./

It should be noted that the question of GDR use of Western material is partly academic since 70% of GDR inhabitants can receive the transmissions of domestic television services of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The GDR maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries..."

Some newer films given commercial distribution in the GDR, and occasionally broadcast on television, appear to be selected for their critical content of Western society and are advertised as such. For instance, notices on "Chinatown" described it as evidence of corruption in large capitalist cities, and "Conrack" was reviewed as another example of violations of human rights in US. The older films tend to be more innocuous. Television series are of the detective and crime variety, both of entertainment value and of certain propaganda value as a reflection of Western society.

- (iii) "... note the expansion of the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process..."

The GDR continues to jam the US-funded Radio In the American Sector (RIAS) on the medium-wave in major cities and towns. Jamming is not effective in rural areas and does not extend to short-wave and FM frequencies. There is no clear information on possible jamming of German broadcasts of the Federal Republic. There is no jamming of BBC or other stations.

In early 1976, information became available to American Authorities that the GDR intended to introduce its own radio stations on the same medium and FM frequencies as RIAS.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

At the Medium-Wave Conference in Geneva, there was agreement between the US and the GDR solving the problem on medium-wave. There is no indication of any developments with respect to FM.

The GDR is a strong vocal adherent to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Citing "constant interference in the internal affairs of GDR" the GDR refused accreditation to the 1976 Leipzig Spring Fair to correspondents of Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk. Before that, Deutsche Welle had repeatedly been denied permission to report from the GDR: Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk correspondents had recently been banned from an intra-German handball match.

As of 1974 the GDR was itself broadcasting abroad a total of almost 53 hours per day. Moreover, the GDR has been one of the main centres for clandestine Communist radio operations to Greece and Turkey. The "Voice of Greek Democrats Abroad" and "Our Radio" (Turkish Communist Party) apparently broadcast from transmitters located at Burg in the GDR. The Greek station is directed primarily at Greek workers in West Germany and has been in operation for one hour per day since December 1971. It appears that additional Turkish material may be originating in GDR and relayed to Bulgaria for transmission on the "Voice of the Turkish Communist Party" (source: "Broadcasting, East and West", Report No. 6 of the European Co-operation Research Group, April, 1974).

△NB. Is this information still accurate
e.g. is Greek station still functioning?

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically
in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

△NB. Little information

The GDR appears to select films which portray the West critically; a large number of films imported from the Federal Republic for television were never shown.

△NB. Is there further censorship of films selected?

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

NB. Little information. Do Western missions have film libraries for loan to institutions and individuals? UK Embassy has no film library, but has lent films to English language circle in provinces. Cultural Attaché has lent films on personal basis to one art institution.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

NB. No information, but presumably same as for access to Embassies generally by German citizens.

II. Developments in GDR since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki; little improvement has been noted by Italy.

There has been an increase noted in the number of US films being shown in theatres and on television in 1976.

The experience of Germany is interesting in that the numbers of German films being imported by the GDR have declined markedly from 1974 to 1975. German Authorities do not conclude, however, that the situation can be judged as worse.

One slightly positive sign was the resolution of the potential conflict in medium-range frequencies between RIAS and a proposed GDR station. (See I.A(iii) above.)

III. Western performance

NB. There is no specific information on imports of GDR films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV. Can capitals help?

T A B L E I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN GDR FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

/NB. Please update table with information for period to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible./

Country	Total films shown	Entertainment/feature films					Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children)					Embassy Loans	Comments	
		Commer- cial cinemas	Tele- vision	Film festi- vals	Private/ special groups	Commer- cial cinemas	Tele- vision	Film festi- vals	Private/ special groups	Film festi- vals	Private/ special groups			
Germany														
(a) 1974	56	1												(16 films imported for TV were not shown)
(b) 1975	19	0												(18 films imported for TV were not shown)
(c) 1976 to 30th June														(4)
Greece	0													
Italy			10/12	yearly										
Netherlands	0	0												
UK			at least 1/month											figures impossible to estimate
US			newer films up to 10/12 at most (1975) more (1976)											10 (2nd half 1976)
			Old US films more in 1976											

/Germany: Please check figures. Relation unclear between statistics provided 8th November, 1976 and 21st January, 1977 (in brackets ()) by German Delegation. Possible conflict/

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN GDR FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update this table with information for period up to mid-1977, on a calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	T E L E V I S I O N				Radio programmes	Comments
	TV programmes	TV series	TV films (see Table I)	News programmes and films		
Denmark	a number (about 1,000 minutes)					
Germany (a) 1974	no data available				100% GDR inhabitants can receive German radio stations	Note: Almost 70% of GDR inhabitants can receive FRG TV stations
(b) 1975	no data available					
Greece	0	0		/Available through Inter-vision/Eurovision facilities. Details unknown/		
Italy	yes					Mainly opera and orchestra
Netherlands	0	0			0	
Norway (1975)	2					
UK		some crime films (e.g. "Sherlock Holmes" in 1973)				cannot estimate numbers
US (1975/1976)		1 (detective series)				
Comments						

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None

Worse

Italy

Germany, United Kingdom,
United States

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV

GDR FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES, FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update table with information to mid-1977, on calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	F I L M S		T E L E V I S I O N		Radio material	Comments
	Feature	Non-feature	TV programme/series	Films		
Denmark						No information yet available
Germany (a) 1974	54	36		39 features 25 non-features		Remainder shown commercially
(b) 1975	52	24		17 features 22 non-features		Remainder shown commercially
Greece	0 (1974) 3 (1975) 4 (1976)	0				Commercially only
Norway	possibly some for private showing			6 (1975)		

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INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. The overall performance of the GDR is moderately restrictive.

2. Journalists from most countries have few problems entering the GDR on single assignments; however, certain radio journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany have had considerable difficulty. There is little information on the treatment of applications for resident permanent accreditation. Non-resident accreditation has recently been approved for two correspondents, but there is evidence of opposition to cross-accreditation for journalists resident in the Federal Republic and West Berlin. The GDR has refused to let Deutsche Welle maintain a resident correspondent. All permanently accredited journalists may have multiple exit and entry visas.

3. Two German correspondents have been expelled since Helsinki. One was not told the reason and was given no chance to apply for reconsideration of the expulsion. Travel is almost unrestricted for resident journalists. /NB. Is this correct?/ Visiting journalists must stipulate travel requirements before entry and stick to the itinerary arranged for them, though most places requested for visits are approved.

4. For visiting journalists, access is controlled and very limited, even to official sources. Programmes are not necessarily established in line with advance requests, but must be closely followed. Situation is somewhat better for resident journalists who have greater freedom of action; for instance as of July 1976, journalists can contact GDR ministries directly rather than going through MFA. Visiting journalists would also find it hard within set programme to find time to attempt contact with non-official and private sources. Germany has had some problems in getting approvals for journalistic projects and great difficulty in having film projects accepted.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

5. There has been some difficulty experienced in imports of technical personnel and equipment by visiting American journalists. There are no major difficulties with despatch of reports or export of tapes and undeveloped films.

6. There has been some slight improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki. In mid-1976, the GDR announced improved access in theory to government ministries, easier customs, frontier and resident conditions for journalists and their families, better handling of journalistic projects, and relaxation of import regulations on office equipment. However the general restrictive attitude remains (and see above on expulsion of two correspondents).

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by GDR as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

/NB. Little information/

For journalists from most countries there appear to be few problems in getting visas for short visits. Some journalists come into East Berlin on "day passes". US journalists experienced some delay with their requests to cover GDR Olympic Sports in the period just before the 1976 Olympics. This was involved.

In contrast, certain journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany (Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle) have had difficulties in making single assignment visits. Radio reporters were excluded from a handball match in February 1976 and three reporters from Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle were refused accreditation to the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1976 because of alleged "constant interference in internal affairs of the GDR(1)".

/NB. There is little information regarding treatment of applications for resident permanent accreditation. The GDR has consistently refused Deutsche Welle the right to permanent accreditation of a correspondent. (For visas, see (ii) below.)

The US has experienced difficulty in having journalists resident in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin cross-accredited to the GDR, but no difficulty in accrediting an AP journalist from Copenhagen. (For visas, see (ii) below.)

/NB. Is UPI correspondent in Vienna seeking accreditation? Having difficulty?/

(1) Note: With regard to journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany, GDR performance must also be considered in the light of an exchange of letters, 8th November, 1972 which supplements the Basic Relations Treaty of 1972 between the two countries: "The GDR shall within the framework of its applicable legislation accord journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany and their assistants the right to engage in their professional activities and freely to acquire and report information. It will enable journalists to carry on their activities as travelling correspondents."

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

Multiple entry and exit visas are held by permanently accredited foreign journalists in the GDR. This includes non-resident journalists such as AP journalist in Copenhagen. /NB. Is UPI correspondent in Vienna trying to get multiple entry/exit visa in addition to accreditation?/

/NB. Validity? On the basis of reciprocity? Were bilateral agreements necessary?/

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

/NB. No information/

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

In theory travel appears unrestricted for resident journalists, except for access to areas where there are military installations. In fact, some subtle techniques (such as "full" accommodation in area to be visited) are used to limit travel.

/NB. Do resident journalists have to use Panorama Services in making travel arrangements outside East Berlin?/

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Journalists visiting on single assignments must stipulate where they wish to go in making visa application. GDR Authorities seem to approve visits to most places requested, but they are listed in the visa to ensure there is no departure from the fixed programme. Moreover, visitors must rely on arrangements made by Panorama Services and follow the programme prepared. They must hire interpreter-guides, and frequently cars and chauffeurs, even when correspondents are fluent in German.

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response .."

/NB. No information. However, travel for single assignment visits is approved during visa application procedure/

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating states to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Access to sources is controlled and very limited. Visiting journalists place requests for interviews beforehand, and if their visa is approved, they must rely on the programme set up by Panorama Services. Some US journalists have found on entry that they could not see the people they requested.

Resident journalists appear to have relied on the MFA in making appointments. As of 1st July, 1976, journalists were permitted to contact ministries directly, without going through the MFA. In general, access to officials poses only moderate difficulty.

Access to private sources is extremely difficult and virtually impossible for visiting journalists who are given little chance to stray from fixed programme. Resident correspondents have greater success, but even then German journalists have been harassed for contacting dissidents and others (see also (ix) below). Contacts are not anxious to be seen with newsmen.

/NB. On GDR attitude towards journalistic and film projects, information from Germany only/

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Up to June 1976 German correspondents experienced increasing difficulties in having journalistic projects approved by GDR Authorities. Since then there has apparently been more rapid handling of requests. (See II below).

German correspondents experience great difficulty in getting permission to make films for television.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

[NB. Little information]

Although German journalists have had no major problems, until recently US correspondents have found GDR Authorities to be sensitive about importing tape recorders (they do not like to have conversations taped). In May, 1977, US reported journalists no longer appeared to be having problems bringing in equipment through the checkpoint between West and East Berlin. Others noted some improvement in May 1976 in ability to import office machinery.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There seem to be no major problems. Many journalists visiting on single assignment prefer to take out reports and undeveloped film personally rather than rely on transmission or shipment from the GDR. Those who have telephone or telex reports have had no special difficulties.

- (ix) "re-affirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion or otherwise penalise them ..."

There have been two expulsions of foreign journalists since Helsinki, both German. In December, 1975, a Spiegel correspondent was expelled for alleged "gross mis-statements" concerning the GDR. In December, 1976, a First Channel

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd).

correspondent was expelled. This latter expulsion followed a threat by GDR to close down bureau of ARD TV and expel three correspondents in retaliation for four-hour programme on dissident singer Biermann (November, 1976).

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

/NB. More information on expulsions would be appreciated./

In the second case noted above, the journalist was apparently not informed of the reason for expulsion, and no opportunity was given to apply for a re-examination of the case.

- (xi) Footnote: Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

Experience varies on ability to import technical personnel. On one hand, some visitors have been able to bring in all technical personnel required; on the other, until recently US correspondents have had some difficulty in importing technical personnel and have been under pressure to use local technicians. For opening of new US Chancery in February, 1977, however, MFA co-operated fully in permitting entry to camera teams from NBC and ABC TV networks. /NB. Other resident journalists?/

Germany notes that its resident technical personnel are not in possession of "frontier recommendations" (unlike journalists) which entitle holders to preferential treatment.

/NB. This appears inconsistent with recent move by German Democratic Republic to give dependents of technical staff "frontier recommendations". Please clarify/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

Journalists visiting the GDR on single assignments are required to use the "facilitative services" of Panorama. Journalists stipulate in visa applications where they wish to go

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

and whom they want to see. They must take what Panorama offers, including normally the hire of interpreter-guides, and frequently cars and chauffers, even when correspondent is fluent in German. The service is expensive and cumbersome (e.g. \$300 for 2 day trip).

As regards resident journalists, until 1st July, 1976 the MFA was involved in making appointments with government officials, which journalists found helpful if somewhat cumbersome and time consuming. Since then journalists have been able to apply directly to press spokesmen of the various ministries.

/NB. Must resident journalists use Panorama services; how does co-operation with them differ from that given to single assignment journalists?/

/NB. Little information on technical services offered by Panorama/

US journalists report being pressured to use the local technical services offered by Panorama.

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

/NB. No information. Does German Democratic Republic media try to discourage contacts with foreign journalists?/

Since late 1976 GDR media has indulged in propaganda campaign principally against correspondents from the Federal Republic of Germany (see also A(ix) above) because of their contacts with and reporting on Human Rights activists. Other correspondents have not been so singled out. German source has recently reported considerable easing in situation vis-a-vis FRG journalists, and expelled First Channel correspondent (December, 1976) will shortly be replaced by two new TV reporters.

(iii) Journalists access to international news

/NB. No information. Can they receive subscriptions, wire services?/

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

/NB. No information/

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

II. Developments in GDR since Final Act

See Table II.

There has been some minor improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki, mixed with some deterioration vis-a-vis FRG in late 1976.

As of 1st July, 1976 journalists can approach ministries directly for interviews with officials instead of proceeding through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In May 1976 regulations for the import of office machinery were relaxed.

In June 1976, the following improvements came into effect:

- (a) Wives and children of school age of journalists and technical staff are issued "frontier recommendations" in order to get preferential treatment at borders.
- (b) Press cards are available to wives and children.
- (c) Simplified customs clearances for professional and personal use.
- (d) More rapid handing of journalistic projects.

(UK reports that recent reorganization of Checkpoint Charlie into two lanes, one for military/diplomatic personnel, and one for all others, has led to long waits for journalists entering and exiting West Berlin. This qualifies points (a) and (c) above.)

One Ally reports possible concessions were made to journalists on the matter of "accommodation".

[NB. Please check and clarify]

Following some deterioration in situation in GDR vis-a-vis FRG correspondents in late 1976 and early 1977 (there was one expulsion, threats of expulsions, harassment and propaganda campaign against these journalists), the situation in

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

mid-1977 has considerably eased according to local German source. [NB. Please confirm.] For instance, two new TV journalists will replace the one TV correspondent expelled in December, 1976.

III. Western performance

See Table III. [NB. Can Allied capitals help?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN GDR

NB. Please up-date section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; up-date section B to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis, if possible.

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	United Kingdom	United States	Comments
A. In mid-1977										
Total journalists accredited	(1)*	1	16	0	2 (L'Unita and ANSA)	0	(1)*	3	3 (1976) 3 (1977)	(incl. AP corresp. in Copenhagen)
No. resident journalists			3	0		0		3	1 (Daily World)	
No. resident cameramen/techs.			3	0		0			1 (Daily World)	
No. holding multi exit/entry visas				0		0			3	
B. From 1974 to mid-1977										
Visas for total accredited journalists				0		0		3		
Visas for single assignment				4	limited number	1 every 6 months		about 30		4/5 every 6 months, plus "day passes" to East Berlin
Visas refused		0		0	0	no cases known		0		some (1976)* 0 (1977)
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0		0	0	no cases known		0		some (requests to cover GDR Olympic sports: 1976)
Journalists expelled			1 (1975) 1 (1976)							0

Comments: (*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975
* Only requests for permanent accreditation from journalists resident in FRG and W. Berlin, but no problems with single-visit visas for some journalists (NY Times, WashDC Post, UPI) in Bonn.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki Final Act

Much

Moderate

Little FRG*, UK*, Italy*, US*

None Denmark

Worse

* IS evaluation

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III

GDR JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

NB. Please update section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update section B to mid-1977, entering new figures on calendar year basis, if possible/

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	United Kingdom	United States	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>										
Total journalists accredited	(1)*	5	(6)*	1 (1974/ 1975 only)	3		5	(1)*	5	(*) 1974 figures N. Atlantic Assembly doc. CIC/FF(75)10 September 1975
No. resident journalists		3					0			
No. resident cameramen/techs.										
No. holding multi exit/entry visas										
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists					3				6	
Visas for single assignment		tourist visas issued			22(74) 21(75) 6(76)				3	
Visas refused		0			0				9	
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0			0				0	
Journalists expelled										
Comments:										

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

General assessment and summary

/NB. Please provide short assessment of GDR performance on basis of common experience of NATO missions participating in preparing co-ordinated reply./

Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

I. Performance by the GDR as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In 1976 the United States proposed a US "Film Retrospective" on GDR television in return for a GDR "Film Retrospective" at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. This proposal has not been accepted, but GDR is proceeding with their "Retrospective" in New York for 1977, apparently in return for agreement to a US film week /NB. Please clarify./ Germany reports a modest exchange of television films with the GDR, in which exports to the GDR predominate.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists..."

/NB. No information/

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information/

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to GDR performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in the GDR

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

/NB. More information required, even
general estimates/

GDR adheres to the Soviet line that it is importing and publishing more Western books than vice-versa. More information is required to permit an accurate evaluation of GDR performance, but it would appear imports and translations from the Federal Republic of Germany are moderate but from other Western countries only limited (only slightly better than the Soviet Union). Germany reports a certain "stagnation in sales" of books to the GDR at early 1970 levels.

In its report of June 1973, the European Co-operation Research Group (EUCORG) reports that British publishers noticed a steady decline in interest in British books over the previous decade (Oxford University Press sold £6 - 8,000 of books in early 1960s; this had almost dwindled to zero).

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

/NB. No information/

(iii) Categories of Western books

/NB. Little information/

Germany reports that works from the Federal Republic are mainly in the "cultural heritage" category, plus some German translations of Western literature, and rarely contemporary German writers. Some specialized and technical books were also imported.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. No information. Are books selected for unfavourable view of the West? Are passages from translated Western books removed or changed?]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. No information. Book stores? Libraries?]

(vi) Book exhibitions

[NB. Little information]

A small exhibition of 50 books from UK showing Renaissance of English printing was held in Leipzig in March and April 1976. Some American scientific and technological books were on display at the Fall Leipzig Fair in 1975 but were not for sale.

US and GDR have recently agreed to an exchange of book exhibits.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

[NB. Little information. Do Embassies have libraries with books for loan? Access?] The UK Embassy has no lending library.

(viii) Contacts between publishers

[NB. No information]

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

[NB. No information]

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information]

C. GDR books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates]

[NB. Information from Germany only]

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of
Culture and Education (Contd)

There is much interest in the Federal Republic in GDR books, both technical and literary. As a result, some GDR books are published only in the Federal Republic of Germany. There are even bookshops in West Berlin that sell almost solely GDR literature.

The GDR adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries import, translate and publish fewer Eastern, including GDR, books than Eastern countries import and translate Western books. They demand Western performance be improved at least to Eastern levels ("statistical reciprocity").

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

[NB. Little information]

In 1976 the GDR approved an American film week for early 1977 and a US photographic exhibition in late 1977. Plans are now going ahead for later in 1977 and early 1978 respectively. The GDR has been invited to participate in Los Angeles Children's Film Festival and is submitting a contribution.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

[NB. No information]

III. Language instruction

A. Western language instruction in GDR

[NB. Partial information]

The GDR claims that Western languages are taught on a wide scale in the GDR.

In fact, English and French are taught as optional subjects at secondary school. There is talk of making English compulsory. The standard of teaching is low and the availability of materials, e.g. good text books, dictionaries, etc., is poor.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

The GDR adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I

Number of Western books available in GDR

Note: All figures are estimates

[NB. Please update this table with necessary estimates to mid-1977]

Country	Total titles available	Total imports 74-76 incl.		Translations		Categories books (%)					Availability		Comments	
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/tech.	Social sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open		
Denmark					50-100 books									
Germany		about 100 yearly				yes		some						[Germany: Please clarify figures. Bracketed figures from German Del. Note 21.1.77; other from questionnaire return 8.11.76] Value of imports: 1974: DM. 15.9 M [or 6.3?] 1975: DM. 18.0 M [or 6.5?]
Greece						some writers poets					only "Alexis Zorbas"	0		
Italy		modest				Italian classics			some philosophy					
Netherlands					2 authors						yes			"Max Havelaar" by Multatuli Books by Teun de Vries
Norway														No information available
US								some						On display at Leipzig Book Fair (1975)
Comments														

Number of GDR books available in Western countries

Note: All figures are estimates

[NB. Please update this table with necessary estimates to mid-1977.]

TABLE II

Country	Total titles available	Total imports 74-76 incl.	Titles copies	No. copies	Translations	Categories books (%)				Availability	Comments	
						Fiction	Educ. Spec/ Social	Other	Stores			
Denmark											No information available	
Germany		about 100 yearly				yes	yes				/Germany: Please clarify figures: Bracketed figures are from German Del. Note 21.1.77; others are from reply to questionnaire 8.11.76/ Value imports: 1974: DM. 17.2 M [or 14.93] 1975: DM. 17.5 M [or 15.23]	
Italy											Data not available	
Norway											No information available	

Comments

INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Despite its liberal reputation, the performance of Hungary in the field of printed information seems to be only slightly better than most other Warsaw Pact countries (except Poland) and is generally restrictive.
2. A reasonable cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported, but are not on sale to the general public. The numbers of copies are limited to those required for official use (privileged institutions and individuals) and a few sales to tourists at major hotels and airports. A few Communist publications are imported in a limited way and are on sale to the public. At least some Western periodicals can apparently be imported by subscription but are not on public sale. Libraries have holdings of Western printed information, but the extent of these holdings is unclear - it appears special permission is needed for access to them.
3. There has been no significant improvement in Hungarian performance since the Helsinki Final Act. Hungary has not facilitated any increase in the general dissemination of Western printed information, though it seems slightly larger numbers of titles and copies of American and possibly other Western newspapers and periodicals have been ordered since early 1976, principally for tourist sales.
4. There has been no improved access for the general public.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

I. Hungarian performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer school, congresses, etc.)

No notable change in Hungarian official support for organized exchanges since Helsinki. US having some modest results through cultural programme. [NB. Others?]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of.../printed information/...from other participating states"

See Table I.

There is very little dissemination of Western printed information in Hungary. A reasonable but not extensive cross section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported, but in limited quantities. Some Western Communist publications enter Hungary but the amounts are not striking. A Hungarian with hard currency can import non-political and specialized periodicals and some are known to do so.

/NB. What and where are the guidelines which determine what printed information shall be imported?]

From evidence available on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of Western printed information is limited to Budapest and Bulaton for newspapers, news magazines (tourist sales, official use) and some other main centres (libraries and institutions). There is no evidence of non-political or scientific publications being on public sale e.g. in kiosks, specialized magazine shops.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (iii) "...will encourage...firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles... imported from the other participating states"
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

The Hungarian import agency is KULTURA, which seems to be an active and quite efficient organization. No change since Helsinki.

[NB. Is there any evidence that Hungary encourages contracts between KULTURA and Western suppliers? How do the details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

- (iv) "...will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts"

Hungary has not modified any laws or regulations that might hinder or improve contracts and agreements, or taken other measures. Hungary honours contracts. [NB. Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?]

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above"
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

See Table I.

Accessibility to the modest amounts of Western printed information permitted into Hungary is very limited. Non-Communist Western newspapers and news magazines are not sold to the general public but are available in limited numbers to tourists. Only privileged individuals and institutions see them regularly. A few Western Communist publications are sometimes on sale publicly; non-political and technical publications are accessible by subscription and through libraries (access is controlled), but not by public sale.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (a) "...will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

See Table I

There are no Western non-Communist newspapers or news magazines on general sale to the public, but they can be purchased in limited numbers at larger hotels in Budapest and Balaton, frequented largely by foreigners. A small airport newstand recently began carrying some Western periodicals including Newsweek and Stern (West Germany).

British and Italian Communist publications have been seen on sale to the general public. There is no evidence that new issues of non-political, general or specialized periodicals are on sale to the public but some second-hand copies of publications evidently on subscription (see (c) below) can be bought at certain bookshops.

- (b) "...will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season"

/No information/ No change since Helsinki. See (a) above for availability to tourists. /NB. Is availability improved during tourist season?/

- (c) "...will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country"

In theory a Hungarian with hard currency can subscribe to any foreign journal he wishes. In practice individual subscriptions to Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines appear to be impossible. They are held by institutions and seen by privileged individuals only. Subscriptions to Western Communist publications are possible.

Subscriptions are permitted to some non-political periodicals (e.g. Sports Illustrated, Ladies' Home Journal, Scientific American, National Geographic) and to some specialized technical journals.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (d) "...will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries"

/NB. Lack of information generally on libraries, on titles available and on accessibility to general public

Both The Times (London) and The Morning Star are known to be held by some Hungarian libraries.

- (iv) "...to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties"

The US Embassy has been permitted to disseminate information to a wider audience since Helsinki, and since June 1976 has been distributing 6,000 copies of its USA magazine. However there has been no real change in the policy that Western missions may not publicize their activities to the general public. UK sees little or no progress.

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Hungarian press

A great deal of Western material is published, especially material which is self-critical or trivial or otherwise suited for propaganda purposes.

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Access to British Council reading rooms at the British Embassy is controlled; police have sometimes asked questions of visitors. Institute Français and Alliance Française both have libraries receiving Western periodical literature. Material available is of general interest and not political: in case of British Council library, books and periodicals are under-used compared with potential English-speaking readership.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

The Italian Cultural Institute also has a reading room. The US Embassy has a library where attendance has been on the increase.

[NB. Access to these libraries? Others?]

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

Since Helsinki copies of English journals supplied for linguistic summer school were confiscated by Cultural Relations Institute when one issue of "Radio Times" was found to contain a reference to 1956 in Hungary.

[NB. More complete information required on practice resales, subscriptions, etc.]

II. Developments in Hungarian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been little or no improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki.

There has been a modest increase reported in the numbers and titles of Western newspapers for sale at first class hotels; but at the same time it has been more difficult to secure periodicals (Time, Newsweek, Der Spiegel). Nonetheless, Newsweek has appeared for the first time with some other Western periodicals at a small stand at Budapest Airport. Possibly to meet the increased demand for tourist sales, there has been a modest increase in the number of American newspapers and periodicals imported into Hungary since the beginning of 1976. [NB. Clarify following: US reports in May 1977 that consensus of NATO Embassies is that there is slight improvement in dissemination of news publications of Western Countries other than US]

III. Western performance

[NB. There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Hungarian printed information. Can Allied capitals help?]

[See Table III and complete]

Hungarians complain about lack of support Western governments give to the dissemination of Hungarian printed information, ignoring the fact that the material is too dull for Western public.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Hungary

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operative Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

[NB. Please check and complete up to mid-1977.]

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general]		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries	
BELGIUM	La Libre Belgique La Peuple		[some] [some]					
DENMARK	None							No information available
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Süddeutsche Zeitung	[167] [45]	50/ 100 each	[17]	no no no	yes		Deluxe hotels in Budapest and perhaps Bulaton
GREECE	None known				none			
ITALY	Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Unita (CP) Vie Nuove (CP) Noi Donne (CP)			[28] [8]	very occasionally	none seen		
NETHERLANDS	None known				none			
NORWAY	None							

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [*restricted øgeneral]		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries	
UK	The Times The Guardian Financial Times Daily Telegraph Daily Express The Observer The Economist New Statesman Morning Star (CP)	[179] 211 [43] 38 [102] 114 6 1 4 [258] 298 [32] - [150] 155	4 [5] 1 6 4 1 2 39 [43] 3 [4]		yes		yes (o or x?)	UK figures are for May 1977 and come from publishers/ distributors
US	Herald Tribune Time Newsweek Sports Illustrated Ladies' Home Journal Scientific America National Geographic USA (Embassy distribution)	300-350(1) 300-350(1) 545(2) 300-350(1) 6,000 distributed	Some Some Some Some	}no }no	yes }irregu- }larly			(1) Hungarian figures - US believes reasonably accurate) not airport sales including airport sales (2) Source: <u>Newsweek</u> April '76
COMMENTS:								

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in Hungarian performance in this field
since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No

Worse

} UK

Italy, US, Belgium, Greece

Germany, Denmark, Norway

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Hungarian printed information
imported by Western countries

[NB. Please check and complete]

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES
Denmark	Unknown	Very limited, if any
Norway	Unspecified newspapers and magazines	22 subscriptions (1975)

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Hungarian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive, and ranks with Poland and Romania as the least restrictive of the Warsaw Pact countries.
2. A little Western recorded information is being broadcast and Hungarians can receive domestic radio and television transmissions from Austria.
3. A considerable number of Western films are imported for commercial and television use, with television screenings somewhat greater. 20 to 40% of commercial showings are of Western films, only some of which are selected for their negative portrayal of Western society. Private showings by Embassies and loans from Embassy film libraries occur in limited numbers. Film festivals are held from time to time.
4. In addition to the number of films shown on television Hungary also broadcasts considerable Western television material.
5. There is no jamming of Western radio broadcasts by Hungary.
6. Hungary is a vocal advocate of the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It is also playing a strong rôle in claiming that Western radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
7. There has been moderate improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki. Two live debates between Eastern and Western media representatives on international issues were televised in 1976 and this series has continued in 1977. Interviews of Western politicians and various other programmes containing Western political material also attest to Hungary's comparatively open attitude to information exchange.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Hungary as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "...will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states..."
"...will facilitate the import...of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states..."

See Tables I and II

Radio

A large number of Western musical recordings and some other Western recorded information is being broadcast. The US has had some success in placing American music with radio stations. Hungarian Radio has an active Programme Exchange Department which (especially in music) has a constant exchange with most major Western Radio Stations (e.g. BBC, Westdeutscher Rundfunk). Austrian domestic radio transmissions can be received and have a large audience.

Films

Hungary imports a considerable number of Western feature films from a broad range of countries for showing commercially and on television. Screenings on television are slightly more numerous. At any one time Western films may make up from 20 to 40% of films in cinemas. They include Italian or American recent releases and a broad cross-section of material.

Movies from West are extremely popular and there have been complaints that Committee for Film Imports has not imported the films public would like to see. Director of Committee said on 3rd March, 1977 that 30% of movies shown in Hungary were from West.

Little is known about non-feature film imports; some are shown on television. From limited information, it appears private showings by Western Embassies and films on loan are possible, but not great in number. Film festivals are held from time to time. [NB. Access?] All films selected must be approved in advance of showing by Hungarian authorities.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Other Apart from large imports of Western films, many for
tele- television, Hungary uses considerable other Western
vision television material (US, UK, Italian, German)
material particularly science/nature documentaries. Eurovision/
Intervision services are used daily.

Especially interesting has been Hungarian television programming of current events issues, including debates between Eastern and Western media representatives and objective interviews of Western politicians. (See II below.)

As a front runner propagandist for Warsaw Pact countries on Basket III issues, Hungary is vocal in its advocacy of the Eastern line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films etc.

- (ii) "...illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries..."

Hungary selects some films for importation which tend to display Western society in a negative way, but a good number are innocuous. All films at least correspond to the general Hungarian political line. In radio interview 3rd March, 1977 Hungarian Film Import director admitted that demand for entertainment value results in emphasis on crime or comedy in Western imports and that politically or artistically dubious films are rejected.

- (iii) "...note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process..."

Hungary does not jam any Western foreign broadcasts. As a leading propagandist among Warsaw Pact countries on Basket III issues, Hungary has been an adherent to the Eastern line that Western radio stations must meet "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states. It has not, however, been as sensitive on this point as many other Warsaw Pact countries.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Hungary itself transmits far fewer international broadcasts than any other Eastern country, about 16 hours daily (10 to Europe) in 1974. [NB. In 1977?] Its broadcasts through "Radio Homeland" are principally directed to Hungarians living in foreign countries and employ a more subtle non-political approach than other Eastern stations. (Source: Broadcasting, East and West, European Co-operation Research Group, Report No. 6, April 1974).

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

All material from the West is examined by the official censor at time of import. Once he clears an item (a check is done to ensure there is no conflict with Hungarian social political ideology) it is not subject to any apparent limitations (i.e. "cutting"). [NB. Are films "dubbed" accurately?]

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

The UK has a film library and titles are borrowed regularly. Feature films are shown in the Embassy hall and are well attended.

The US has a film library. US film shows are possible for specially invited guests; no public announcement is permitted. US notes that "official" placement of US films, television and radio materials is modest but improving. Some censorship on "all or nothing" basis.

Germany reports its documentary films are also censored before public showing permitted.

Netherlands had a film library until end of 1976 but has now discontinued operations.

[NB. Other Embassies? What proportion film borrowers are private persons?]

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

Access unrestricted in principle. No special problems in practice.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

II. Developments in Hungary since Final Act

There has been moderate improvement in the already good Hungarian performance since Helsinki. This is principally the result of some enlightened television programming.

In 1976, Hungarian television organized two live debates between Eastern and Western media representatives covering international subjects such as CSCE, détente and arms reductions. The selection of participants was fair and each was given equal time. This series has continued in 1977.

In 1976, 15 programmes based on US-Hungarian co-operation were shown, several of political significance. US also reports a recent up-beat discussion of US-Hungarian relations on prime TV time, including interviews of leading members of Congress. There have also been occasional interviews of other Western politicians objectively reported.

In 1976, the US noticed some increase in American films, television and radio material being placed in Hungary; more American films were appearing on Hungarian television. In 1977 placement of TV items has continued to increase.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is little specific information on imports of Hungarian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV. Much of this will have to be done by capitals. This is especially important in view of Hungary's advanced propaganda position on Basket III issues.]

Most NATO countries use Hungarian music programmes on radio. Greece and the FRG import Hungarian television material and films for television use.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN HUNGARY
FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

[NB. Please update this table with information to mid-1977, entering it on a calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	Total No. of films shown	Entertainment/feature Films				Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children)				Film Purchases	Embassy Loans	Comments
		Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups	Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups			
Denmark		1										
Germany		Small number	Detective films				Documen- taries (science tourism)					No. info. on numbers
Greece		0	0			0	0					
Italy	13*(1974) 12*(1975)	About 30 yearly	Occas- ionally				Occasional document- aries			8*(1974) 20*(1975)		
Netherlands	13								9 + 4 docum. to experts (280 persons)		9 (600 persons)	Film lib. discont. in late 1976
Norway (1975)	6											
UK (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976, to 30th June	7* 6* At least 19				5) Embassy 4) Cinema		About 25			11*(1974) 9*(1975)		
US (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976, to 30 June	245 19* 13 13*	33 (16 million people) 33 About same							212 on loans	13*(1974) 11*(1975)	212	
COMMENTS:												

* Figures are from Magyar Statisztikai Zsebkönyv, 1976. (a) "Films shown" column - actually is no. of 1st releases
(b) "Film purchase" column - actually is no. of imports

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN HUNGARY
FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

[NB. Please update this table with information to mid-1977, entering it on a calendar basis if possible.]

Country	T E L E V I S I O N				Radio Programmes	Comments
	TV Programmes	TV Series	TV Films (See Table I)	News Programmes and films		
Germany	Some (details not known)	At least 1 (1977) "Der Kommissar"	Some	Daily use of Eurovision services	Yes	About 5% of German language programming
Italy	About 10/year					
Netherlands						No data available
UK (a) 1974/75 (b) 1976, to 30 June	Some Not known	Some 1	About 25		Yes	
US (a) 1974	Considerable	Considerable 1 (Science Report Series)			Some American music	
COMMENTS:						

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

Much US (television programming)

Moderate Italy, US, FRG, /NB. Other NATO missions?/

Little UK

None Greece

Worse

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV

HUNGARIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

[NB. Please update this table, with information to mid-1977, entering it on calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	FILMS		TELEVISION			Radio Material	Comments
	Feature	Non-Feature	TV Programme/Series	Films	News Material		
Denmark						Most	No information yet available
Greece	5 (1974) 4 (1975) 1 (1976)	1 (1974) 0 (1975) 0 (1976)	} Yes	yes		Western radio stations	Commercially shown only
Germany	Several per year since 75/76		Yes	yes		use some	Info. available from German TV
Italy	3/5 per year + film festivals		Some			Hungarian musical programming	
Netherlands							No information
Norway (1975)	1 (commercially) + probably others shown privately		2	1			
UK						Some for BBC	
COMMENTS:							

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INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. It would appear that Hungary's overall performance is relaxed in Eastern terms, but still somewhat restrictive.
2. Entry for Western journalists on single assignment usually poses little difficulty, and some rare initial refusals have been subsequently reversed. However, requests from Hungarian-born VOA correspondents have never been granted.
3. Few Western journalists are accredited permanently, either resident or non-resident. This does not appear to be the result of Hungarian disapproval but rather lack of Western interest. Before granting multiple exit and entry visas to accredited journalists Hungary is seeking bilateral agreements to ensure it is done on the basis of reciprocity.
4. Both visiting and resident journalists appear to enjoy complete freedom of movement, can import technical equipment and can transmit reports unhindered; though some TV teams are supervised by Hungarian TV "partner".
5. Access to official sources is not difficult, though well controlled by Hungarian Authorities. No real problems on access to private sources, except on the sensitive topics when sources are reluctant to respond.
6. There have been no expulsions of journalists. Nonetheless, Hungary is prominent among Warsaw Pact countries in the campaign to place news reporting and exchanges of information at the "service of mutual understanding" among people. Critical reporting is carefully noted.
7. There has been no change in Hungary since Helsinki.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Hungary as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas"

[NB. Little information]

Hungary appears to treat favourably most applications from journalists for single-assignment visits. Rare refusals take place but some have been reversed after Embassy intervention. Consistent refusals of visas to Hungarian members of VOA suggest one category of proscribed individuals exists. Visas are granted within 1-3 weeks (UK); 3-14 days, sometimes longer (Germany).

[NB. Please provide information on how Hungary treats applications for permanent accreditation.]

Very few Western correspondents are accredited to and resident in Hungary. This does not appear to be the result of Hungarian disapproval but rather the lack of Western interest and the proximity to Western cities where journalists can live more comfortably. While Hungary would prefer resident accreditations (e.g. hard currency) Budapest seems ready to accept dual accreditations of Westerners from third countries although there are none at present. [NB. Confirm] German journalists cover Hungary from Vienna but are not permanently accredited. [NB. Confirm] Hungary and the FRG are at present working out an agreement on dual accreditation; Greece has a proposal before Hungarian Authorities for more flexible procedure for accreditation of journalists. [NB. Any details?] (For treatment of visa requests related to permanent accreditation see (ii) below.)

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating states, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods"

Hungary grants either single entry/exit or multiple entry/exit visas to permanently accredited resident journalists apparently depending on whether or not an agreement exists for issue of the latter on a reciprocal basis.

Italy reports its resident correspondents have multiple entry and exit visas valid for six months (the one Hungarian journalist in Italy has a multiple entry/exit visa valid for one year). [NB. Are there other resident correspondents?]

There are apparently no non-resident accredited journalists for the present but Germany believes that should its journalists in Vienna be dually-accredited, there are signs of willingness to grant multiple exit and entry visas on the basis of reciprocity. (Germany gives permanent accreditation, renewable residence permits for 1 year, and multiple entry and exit visas to 3 Hungarian journalists resident in Bonn.)

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating states of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have"

[NB. No information. e.g. residence permits, press cards, etc.]

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists...in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons"

There is complete freedom of travel for foreign journalists, both visiting and resident, in Hungary.

[NB. Any information on "providing greater opportunities" for travel such as officially sponsored tours?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response..."

Non-applicable. Permission to travel is not needed.

[NB. Notification needed?]

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating states to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions"

Access appears not to be too difficult to official sources, although it is controlled by Hungarian Authorities. Senior individuals are available for interviews on controversial subjects.

Most journalists can contact private sources directly and can - and do - produce articles on Hungary which the régime clearly dislikes. If there is a problem, it is that private sources are often reluctant to talk, especially about sensitive subjects.

[NB. Little information on Hungarian treatment of journalistic and film projects proposed by Western journalists.]

Germany reports considerable difficulties and delays when topic is sensitive; recently even increased difficulties. [NB. Others?]

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating states the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment...necessary for the exercise of their profession"

There are few problems in importing technical equipment although bureaucratic customs procedures delay matters. Germany has had no problems with its TV teams.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating states ...to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating states to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film..."

Foreign correspondents are able to transmit their material abroad unhindered. No problems encountered in sending out tapes and undeveloped films.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them..."

No expulsions known since Helsinki. Less friendly for critical journalists. [NB. Any penalties?]

- (x) "...if an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case"

Not applicable. No expulsions.

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

[NB. Little information.] Apparently no permanently accredited technical personnel. Visiting journalists (e.g. German TV) can have accreditation and use their own technical personnel without difficulty. [NB. True?]

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act.

- (1) Co-operation of local press and technical services

[NB. Little information.]

The Press Department of the MFA is the central contact for resident journalists and co-ordinating agency for visiting journalists. It controls access to official sources. These services are free.

[NB. Quality? Co-operativeness?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

It offers technical services to those who need them and the quality of service appears good. [NB. Cost?] While visitors can bring in their own personnel, Germany reports it is obligatory for its German TV teams to employ a Hungarian TV "partner" to supervise rather than assist operations. There is a substantial fee for this "service".

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

Not unfriendly, but very cautious.

[NB. Does régime publicly discourage contact with press? Has it participated in campaign waged by some other Eastern countries of attacks on the activities of Western journalists?]

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

No problem for visitors in main hotels, and presumably the same for resident journalists.

[NB. Receive subscriptions, news agency services?]

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

Journalists who write uncomplimentary or critical reports on the basis of one visit are sometimes refused re-entry visas. While overall numbers of such refusals have not increased or declined since Helsinki, Germany has had, since Autumn 1976, 2 cases of refusals to journalists who had previously visited Hungary over many years. No reason was given and it was only after some months of diplomatic activity that the two were re-admitted to Hungary.

[NB. Please confirm if critical reporting is the likely cause.]

II. Developments in Hungary since Final Act.

There is no change in Hungarian performance since Helsinki.

At best one country has determined some "atmospheric" improvements. For example, more senior people appear to be available for interviews and are even ready to discuss controversial subjects.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

III. Western performance

See Table III. [NB. Allied capitals can probably assist.]

With reference to I.B(iv) above, Germany reports that it has recently had to refuse an entry visa for security reasons to a senior official of the Hungarian Journalists Association (MUOSZ), which could have negative repercussions.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN HUNGARY

[NB. Please update section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update section B to mid-1977, on a calendar year basis if possible.]

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>										
Total Journalists Accredited	(0)*	0	0	0	3 (L'Unita ANSA, Vie Nuove	0	(1)*	0	0	(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FF(75)10, Sept. 1975
No. Resident Journalists		0	0	0	3	0		0	0	
No. Resident Cameramen/Techs.		0	0	0		0		0	0	
No. Holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas		0	0	0		0		0	0	
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for Accredited Journalists				0	3			0	0	
Visas for Single-Assignment		4(1975) 2(1976)	20/30 yearly	1('76) 1('76)	5-30 a year	12 ('75- mid-76)		3(mid-74) 10('75) 6('76)	6(1975/76 6 months)	
Visas refused		0	1('74) 1('76)* 1('77)*	Not known	0	0		0(mid-74) 1('75) 0('76)	2 (1974/75)*	
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0	0	Not known	0	0		0		
Journalists expelled									0	
COMMENTS:			*visas granted after diplo- matic inter- vention							*VOA corres- pondents of Hungarian origin

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki Final Act:	
Much	
Moderate	
Little	
None	Germany, Italy*, UK, US, Denmark
Worse	
* IS interpretation	

HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

TABLE III

[NB. Please update section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update section B to mid-1977, entering figures on a calendar basis if possible.]

Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. In mid-1977									
Total Journalists Accredited	1		0	1			(2)*	4	(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/EE(75)10 of September 1975
No. Resident Journalists	3								
No. Resident Cameramen/Techs									
No. Holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas		3							
B. From 1974 to mid-1977									
Visas for Accredited Journalists									
Visas for Single-Assignment		200			6 (1974)				
Visas delayed more than 6 months			0					0	
Journalists Expelled			0					0	
COMMENTS:									
*depends on events to be reported in any particular year									

INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

In general, Hungary seeks to promote co-operation in the information field if the result is to ensure more attention in the West to the official Hungarian régime's view of the country. Proposals for bilateral agreements in this field have been geared towards this end. Very little has been done so far.

NB. Please, if necessary, provide any further elaboration on basis of co-ordinated views of participating NATO Embassies. 7

Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Hungary as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

[NB. No information]

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes"

There is a regular exchange of radio programmes between Hungary and Western countries, and some co-productions have been arranged. During Summer of 1975, the first television co-production programme between Hungary and the United States Information Agency was broadcast.

There has also been a one-time exchange of non-political programmes between the BBC and the Hungarian Broadcasting Organization, each service devoting an evening to the products of the other.

In its bilateral proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested the renewal (or initial conclusion) of co-operative agreements between radio and television organizations. Organizations are also to keep each other informed of broadcasts of material from the other party.

The two Hungarian TV discussion programmes with Western and Eastern participants (see section on Filmed and Broadcast Information) seem to have been arranged without the assistance of Western networks.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists..."

In 1976, a group of Hungarian journalists visited Norway. There were also numerous visits by Hungarian journalists to the US.

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

In the FRG, the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation has for years successfully co-operated with the Hungarian Journalists' Association (MUOSZ) in journalists' exchanges. The Hungarians have recently shown interest in extending this exchange programme to the two German Journalists' Associations, DJV and DJU, but there has been some delay caused by the refusal of a visa, on security grounds, to an official of MUOSZ in 1977.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

△NB. No information

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television"

△NB. No information

II. Developments with respect to Hungarian performance since Helsinki

△NB. No information

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE
AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Hungary

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

NB. More information required even in the way
of general estimates/

Hungary takes an advance propaganda position among Warsaw Pact countries in claiming a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books in comparison with Western publication of Hungarian books.

Although further information is necessary to permit Western judgement, Hungary seems to be importing only limited numbers of foreign titles directly for sale in original languages. The original language titles available include such writers as Graham Greene, E.M. Forster, Arthur Ransome, P.G. Wodehouse, Saul Bellow, Leon Uris, etc. GDR publications of German literature are cheap and very popular with the Hungarian elite, whereas FRG publications are very expensive in contrast though they are available for sale in some Budapest book shops.

In contrast, however, its translation and publication of apparently large numbers of Western books probably makes Hungarian performance about the best of all Warsaw Pact countries.

For example, according to the June 1973 report of the European Co-operation Research Group, 3,000 foreign titles were being translated and published annually with a rising trend. Unlike most Eastern countries, commercial exchange and sales are pursued with vigour and efficiency by Kultura, the Hungarian agency. The development of literary culture is given high priority.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education
(Contd)

Although foreign currency shortages may place some limitations on imports of books in original language, EUCORG contends the publishing industry is generally given carte blanche for purchasing printing rights and for translating and publishing foreign works (subject to (iv) below).

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

NB. Little information. Additional descriptive material would be helpful.

In comparison with other Warsaw Pact countries, Hungary translates large numbers of foreign books.

As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested that:

1. competent authorities of each country advise each other annually of what works are recommended for translation and publication in the other country, what works of the other country have been translated and published, and the number of copies;
2. authorities inform each other of the extent of governmental support accorded to increase the availability of translated and published works of the other country.

(iii) Categories of Western books

A broad cross-section of books are available except for those of content contrary to régime's views.

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

Books for sale directly, or translated in Hungarian, are selected for their acceptability to the régime. Trivia, and books critical of the West, are favoured although some serious political essays do appear (e.g. essay by E.M. Forster on democracy).

NB. Censorship? e.g. Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education
(Contd)

(v) Availability to public

A limited choice of books from Western countries are on public sale in their original languages at a number of bookshops. They are chiefly technical works while literary literature is confined to titles by "acceptable" authors.

EUCORG also claims that readers may order Western books through these bookshops provided titles do not appear on the proscribed list. (In this case, the customer is told the title is "difficult to obtain".) The central agency Kultura will obtain books directly from Western publishers. Prices for foreign books are high compared with Hungarian printed works. Penguin paperbacks cost over 90 Forints apiece (\$2.20).

Foreign books are also available in original language in public libraries. NB. Restricted access? NB. Translated versions of Western works: by sale? order? in libraries?

(vi) Book exhibitions

NB. Little information. Others? Hungary has refused Germany to proceed with book exhibition for Autumn of 1977, allegedly for difficulties of space and date.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

The British and US Embassies, French and Italian Institutions maintain libraries with reading rooms to which the public has access. With reference to the British library, EUCORG notes that police have asked questions of visitors. Apart from deterrence of presence of police guards, access is unrestricted to Western missions. There is no German library or reading room envisaged for foreseeable future.

(viii) Contacts between publishers, writers, libraries

As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested that writers' associations be in contact and agree on co-operation to further the translation and publication of each other's books.

US Library of Congress and other US libraries have a fairly extensive programme of exchanges with Hungarian libraries.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education
(Contd)

B. Developments since Helsinki

No change, apart from Hungarian proposals noted above (designed to secure more place for Hungarian works in the West).

C. Hungarian books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information is required, even general estimates. This must come from capitals.]

Hungary is a propaganda leader in following the Soviet line that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Hungarian works on the same scale as Western books are being published in Hungary. Better performance is demanded ("statistical reciprocity") and support is requested from Western countries in disseminating Hungarian works whatever their popularity with Western public.

In its report, EUCORG notes that the Hungarian agency Kultura takes a vigorous approach to sales and exchanges of books.

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

[NB. Little information]

Germany reports no known regular film exchange is taking place between Hungary and Western countries.

In 1976 and 1977, Canada and Norway respectively held film festivals at which feature films were shown. Greece has also held a festival. [NB. When?] There has not yet been a German film festival in Hungary, but Hungarians have participated in festivals in Germany. There are apparently many specialized festivals held by Hungary at which Western films are shown.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

Hungary has a number of co-productions with Western countries. For example, one co-production was realized with Norway in 1976.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education
(Contd)

III. Language Instruction

A. Western language instruction in Hungary

According to the Hungarian Ministry of Culture, German is still the most important foreign language in Hungary, although much of the younger generation concentrates on learning English.

German, English, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish are taught at Hungarian schools on a voluntary basis. Some Western language teachers are present with Italian and French cultural institutes. It should be noted, however, that participation by Hungarians in language courses abroad is normally discouraged by Hungarian Authorities.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

Hungary adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Hungarian, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity"). As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to some Western countries, Hungary has suggested measures to expand knowledge in Western countries of the Hungarian language.

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I
Number of Western Books Available in Hungary
Note: All figures are rough estimates

[NB. Please update this table with estimates to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	Total Titles Available	Total imports		Translations		Categories books (%)					Availability (translations only)		Comments	
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open		
Denmark				61										No info. available 1 writer, 2 poets (before Helsinki) 2 books seen in second hand shops No info. available Foreign language bookshops have reasonable selection of classics and modern paperbacks. Available but very expensive
Germany														
Greece				3 known										
Italy				17('71) 16('72) 15-20 yearly										
Netherlands				Very seldom										
Norway														
United States)very)small)numbers												
United Kingdom	100 plus	100 plus	1,000 plus	very many							many available	?		

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE II

Number of Hungarian books available in Western countries

Note: All figures are estimates

NB. Please update this table with estimates to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.7

Country	Total Titles Available	Total imports 1974-76 incl.		Translations		Categories books(%)					Availability (translations only)		Comments
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/ Tech.	Social Sciences	Others	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open	
Germany													No info available
Italy				3 or 4 yearly									No info available
Norway) US Library of) Congress figures) for English) translations of) Hungarian books) received) (principally done) in US and UK):) 1973-41) 1974-43) 1975-16
United Kingdom													
United States													

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Poland is the most relaxed Eastern country in its approach to the dissemination of and the accessibility to Western printed information on its territory, though it is still restrictive by Western standards.

2. A wide cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines is imported, but only in enough numbers for limited tourist sales, modest distribution to international press and book clubs (to which there is free public access), some very limited general sales, and for official use. A few Western Communist publications are imported and have been seen on sale. Non-political/general (especially fashion) and scientific publications, some in large numbers, are imported for reading rooms and more extensive general sales. Some enter through individual subscription which is limited by the subscribers' ability to pay in foreign currency and some perhaps by official institutions.

3. There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since the Helsinki Final Act, and some deterioration in availability of imported printed information to the public since the beginning of 1977, probably due to increased press attention in the West to Poland's economic and political problems and to human rights questions in Eastern Europe.

4. Poland has not brought about any appreciable increase in dissemination of Western printed information, though it claims to be importing more titles and copies of Western materials.

5. Poland does not seem to have improved access by the general public.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

I. Polish performance in the field of Oral and Published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..." (lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

The Polish Authorities are very keen to organize round-table meetings, but prefer people under the sponsorship of Western Governments, institutions and organizations to participate rather than ordinary individuals. They have a good record on allowing, and even encouraging, lecture tours, congresses and summer schools, especially when Poland's international prestige would thereby be enhanced, when Polish cultural achievements would be better known and when incidental benefits (such as the gain of scientific know-how) might be extracted. They are particularly keen to attract expatriate Poles to come to Poland to participate in such events. As for the substance of e.g. lectures, the Polish margin of tolerance is widening, but certain areas and subjects still remain taboo.

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

The dissemination of Western printed information in Poland is more ample than in any other Warsaw Pact country, though undoubtedly short of demand and still very limited by Western standards. The Poles import a wide range of Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political periodicals in moderate numbers for tourists, libraries and officials but not sufficient for significant public sale. The amount of Western Communist publications imported is not clear. A variety of general/non-political (especially fashion), science and technical publications is imported, but very few for sale.

According to Peter OSNOS (Herald Tribune, 16th April, 1976) there is an "approved list" of publications of about 270 titles; Polish officials claim that only publications which are pornographic or which are consistently anti-Communist

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

are excluded. In fact, some Western newspapers which are not consistently anti-Communist are also excluded (e.g. Die Welt). Although the shortage of hard currency is cited as a limiting factor, Poland puts far higher priority than other Eastern countries on using available currency to purchase Western information materials.

The extent of dissemination throughout the territory of Poland corresponds principally to the location of the International Book Clubs (numbering 64 in 1974) where Western printed information is most accessible to the public (see (v) below). Probably all large urban centres are covered. Sales are likely limited to largest cities except for the most popular fashion magazines.

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

Import and distribution of Western printed information in Poland is done by Ars Polona-Ruch, an apparently efficient agency which controls about 32,000 kiosks (1974 figure). There is no information on general Polish practice in making agreements and contracts, but as an example, Poland's arrangement with a Western distributor calls for a minimum purchase of a certain value of Western publications (titles chosen by Poland) with the Western distributor agreeing to buy a certain percentage of Polish publications in return. Delivery seems rapid and the local distribution system is used. [NB. Source: 1974 Report by EUCORG (see note Table I)].

There is little evidence that Ars Polona-Ruch go out of their way to increase their import of Western titles. Western firms are left to set the pace and have to work hard to persuade APR to increase their imports. The Poles' shortage of hard currency and the obligation on Western firms to counter-purchase (usually unsuitable) Polish publications, coupled with a certain political reluctance, remain the biggest obstacles to any substantial increase in these exports.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

Poland has not altered her laws either to make them more restrictive or to facilitate improvements. As far as we know, she honours her contracts. When offensive issues of e.g. Der Spiegel or The Economist are printed, they are still imported but then disappear.

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv))

See Table I.

There is reasonably good accessibility to the titles and amounts of Western printed information imported through the facilities of the International Press and Book Clubs. These clubs stock a modest amount of most Western newspapers and periodicals and access is free from restrictions. The supply of certain titles is sometimes interrupted. This has become more frequent in recent months. Sales are limited to a few major newspapers at certain kiosks, most often in large hotels, plus the non-political/general periodicals on fashion and other subjects. Subscriptions, while permitted, are limited to the non-political/general variety and by the need for the subscriber to pay with own foreign currency.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

It is rare to find Western non-Communist publications on sale in public kiosks, but when these are available, they can most often be found in the kiosks of large hotels; Western Communist publications can occasionally be bought.

Copies of Western newspapers are sometimes purchased by the general public at International Press and Book clubs. Western non-Communist newspapers and periodicals can be purchased at major tourist hotels and airports. Some non-political/general periodicals, especially fashion magazines, can be found on sale at kiosks.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

No evidence that supply improves significantly during such occasions.

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Responsible Polish officials claim that individuals can subscribe to any publication on "approved list" (see (ii) above), but this is not supported by evidence. Nonetheless, subscriptions on the part of organizations are at least possible to most general/non-political and technical publications. Subscriptions are placed through Ars Polona-Ruch and must be paid for in hard currency held by the subscriber. Those without hard currency must rely on friends or relatives outside Poland to order subscriptions for them. Receipt of subscribed materials seems to be uncertain; this is caused by sporadic censorship and postal problems. Ministries and state institutions can subscribe to any Western printed information for official use, supplies of hard currency permitting.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Although precise information is lacking, it appears that many newspapers, news magazines and all varieties of periodicals which Poland imports are available for the general public to read in Poland's unique international press and book clubs. University libraries are supplied on a private basis; primarily in co-operation with Western Embassies. There is very little such material in public libraries.

Some limited sale is occasionally allowed. Newspapers are said to appear 24 to 48 hours after publication in two or three copies (source: EUCORG). Access to the clubs is free and no stigma is attached to those who visit them.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

No difficulty is placed by the Polish Authorities on the distribution of such bulletins; those carrying political information have little to no effect in influencing the media, because of the tight control exercised by the censors. The fact that Polish correspondents are often reporting on the same subjects is also employed as an argument not to use Western-supplied material. Commercial, academic and publicity publications are widely distributed, and have some beneficial effect.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

(i) Publication of Western material in Polish press

Normally, foreign contributions are not found in the press; only material from Polish correspondents is published. There is often very selective quotation from Western newspapers.

(ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

A large British Council library stocks 264 periodicals (in 1974) and access is free. There are also French reading rooms in Warsaw and Krakow and a library of French civilization at the University of Warsaw. The US, Italy and Austria also maintain cultural centres with reading rooms in Warsaw. There are American libraries in Poznan and Krakow. Access is free in all cases but there have been instances of discouragement in Poznan.

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

There is apparently an "approved list" of Western printed information numbering 264 titles. Nonetheless some incoming publications are still withheld from public sale and distribution if they contain controversial articles. Censorship of incoming mail subscriptions is also done but on a sporadic basis.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

II. Developments in Polish performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki. Poland claims that more Western titles and copies of Western printed information are being imported.

[Corroborating evidence: Herald Tribune from 150 to 550 [450] copies as result of new agreement in fall of 1975; small increase in Newsweek circulation]

There has been some deterioration since the beginning of 1977 in the availability of Western printed information to the general public. Imported issues are more frequently withheld from the public. This seems primarily due to coverage in Western press of Poland's economic and political problems and of human rights questions in Eastern Europe. Tourist demand is increasing and cannot be supplied on the excuse that a shortage of foreign currency limits purchases.

III. Western performance

Comparatively few Polish publications are imported, but this is because the demand for them is very limited. There are few if any restrictions to increasing the import of such material if distributors felt the demand warranted it. No significant improvement since Helsinki. See Table III.

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Poland

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below. NB. Please update to mid-1977, if needed.

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [*] restricted [] general		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General Public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries (includes International Book Clubs)	
BELGIUM	Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple Pourquoi Pas Le Drapeau Rouge (Communist)	} none some	[1] [some] [some] [some]	} none yes	} none yes	} none yes		
DENMARK	Berling Tidende Politik	none	[5] [3]	none	none	none	none	
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Die Zeit Suddeutsche Zeitung Der Spiegel plus: some weeklies and magazines on science and fashion, including "New Fashion", "Burda Fashions" Die Tat (Communist)	[130] [150] 160 [200] [420] } not known 13,000 25,000	[27]	yes yes	occasionally			Germany reports in October 1976 that Die Welt is <u>not</u> circulating
GREECE								
ITALY	Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Unita (CP) (13 others, primarily fashion magazines)	} [25]	[9] [6] 6,400 total					
NETHERLANDS	De Waarheid (CP)			rarely			[]	occasionally; factor is language.

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COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [* restricted ∅ general]		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General Public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries (includes International Book Clubs)	
UNITED KINGDOM	The Times	[230] 260	12 [30]	yes	yes	*	∅	UK figures are for May, 1977, and come from publishers/distributors NB. Suggested Totals in ISD/144 (first draft) were much higher in some cases. Can UK Embassy agree with new figures or are more copies seen in Poland?
	The Guardian	[130] 150	1	yes	yes	*	∅	
	Financial Times	[84] 110	-	yes	yes	*	∅	
	Daily Telegraph	130	9	yes	yes	*	∅	
	Daily Mail	-	2	yes	yes	*	*	
	Daily Mirror	-	2	yes	yes	*	*	
	Daily Express	-	2			*	*	
	Observer	17	3	yes	yes	*	*	
	The Economist	500	84 [42]	yes	yes	*	∅	
	New Statesman	[94] -	5 [6]	yes	yes	*	*	
Morning Star (CP)	[200]	several hundred	yes	yes	*	∅		
	+(30 magazines, including The Spectator, Punch)			not usually		*	*	
	New Scientist	[50] each 10's of copies		not usually		*	*	
UNITED STATES	Herald Tribune		est. 150 (1974) 550 (1975) 450 (1976)		yes		∅	Large increase in IHT 1974 to 1975 is result of new agreement, but decline of 100 in 1976.
	Newsweek	968 (1976)	137 (1976)		yes		∅	Newsweek, April 1976. Increase of about 100 over 1975.
	Time		705		yes		∅	
	Variety non-political/technical publications		yes					
	US Communist Party publications		unknown		rarely			
COMMENTS :		*North Atlantic Assembly Report, CIC(76)4, May 1976						

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in Polish performance in this field since Helsinki:	
Much	
Moderate	
Little	
None	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK, US, Denmark, Belgium
Worse	

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Polish printed information
imported by Western countries

[please complete]

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES
Denmark	Unknown	Very limited, if any
Norway	Unspecified newspapers and magazines	79 subscriptions (1975)
UK	Poland (official magazine)	Some thousands, mostly free
FRG	Poland	About 20,000 (mostly free)
US	Poland Przekroj	10,000 5,000

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Polish performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive, and ranks with Hungary and Romania as the least restrictive of Warsaw Pact countries.
2. Some musical programmes and a little language instruction material is all the Western recorded information being broadcast by radio.
3. A considerable number of newer Western films is being imported for commercial use, and showings amount to as much as one-third of all films available in Polish cinemas. Selection of films for commercial showing tends to those portraying an unfavourable view of Western society. Western films on television tend towards the "vintage" variety.
4. Imports of non-feature films are considerably less, but some appear on television and others are available for loan from Embassy film libraries. There is little information on film festivals.
5. Apart from a moderate use of Western films, Poland shows a moderate amount of Western material on television.
6. Poland consistently jams 6 out of the 7 Radio Free Europe channels.
7. Poland adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It also claims that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
8. There has been no improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki. A decline in the number of Western film purchases has occurred due to recent shortages of hard currencies, but without effect as yet on the exposure being given Western films in cinemas and on television.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Poland as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

A fair number of Western recorded music programmes (both classical and pop) are broadcast on Polish radio. A little language instruction material is also broadcast. Almost no other Western recorded material is used.

Films

Poland has been importing considerable numbers of new Western feature films from a wide range of countries for commercial showings, and to a much lesser extent, for television. These imports appear to have declined since Helsinki because of currency shortages or for political reasons, though there has been no effect on the numbers of showings. Hard currency, though short, is however always available to purchase Western films with negative impact. Western films make up about one-third of those being shown in cinemas. On television, films tend towards the "vintage" category.

There is little information on showings of non-feature films, but it appears that their placement is much more limited. Some appear on television and one country has reported supplying documentary clips for newsreels in cinemas. Some private showings appear to be organized by Embassies and as a result of loans from film libraries to private and official borrowers.

It is common for the Poles to purchase the screening rights of Western films after showing them at bilateral or multilateral festivals in Poland.

[NB. Access to film festivals and other details on availability to general public?]

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Other There is little information on the use of Western audio-
Tele- visual materials by Poland. Apart from Polish reports
vision that it imported 12 television series from the US in
Material 1974, most other indications are that Polish use of
Western material is modest.

Poland uses the facilities of Eurovision to broadcast certain Western TV items on sport, music, culture, etc.
[NB. news?]

Poland maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Films selected by Poland tend towards those which show an unfavourable view of Western society. The UK, for example, has noticed a rigorous selection process in respect of British films.

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

Poland jams Radio Free Europe with inconsistent results. The US has noted that at least one Radio Free Europe's 7 frequencies is always left unjammed and occasional checks raise the question whether or not Poland is making any serious effort to jam the station. No other Western stations are affected.

Poland adheres to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Poland maintains its own external service amounting to 48 hours per day in 13 languages in 1972. Programmes are especially designed for emigrants. The flavour of the broadcasts is fairly non-political.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

Extensive censorship is exercised in broadcast information. Censorship with films is less severe, and consists mainly in deciding which films may or may not be shown. Occasional tampering with the films themselves has been noticed where passages are considered pornographic or politically unacceptable.

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

Netherlands, the US, the UK and the FRG maintain Embassy film libraries and have been able to loan films to individuals and organizations. In addition, US Embassy has been able to place some non-political material on television and show some political video-tape material to limited audiences (e.g. Polish Institute of International Affairs). France, the UK, Italy and Austria maintain reading rooms or libraries in Warsaw, where films are also shown. There is no interference with the films shown by Western Embassies for Polish audiences (though Embassies must exercise a certain amount of self-censorship, especially when showing films off Embassy premises).

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

No difficulty in access by Polish public and ability to borrow films.

II. Developments in Poland since Final Act

There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki.

In 1975 Polish figures reveal that Poland bought fewer films from the US than in 1974 (1975 - 49; 1974 - 99) and only five television series in 1975 as versus 12 in 1974 but this figure increased to 9 in 1976. The decline in purchases in 1975-1976 seems to be a result of a drop in foreign currency available for such purchases. So far this has not affected the amount of exposure being given to American films on television and in cinemas.

III. Western performance

Some Polish films are imported by the West, both for commercial showing and for TV. A little radio material is also used, again in response to the public's demand. No evidence of any significant improvement since Helsinki. See Table IV.

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN POLAND FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update as necessary to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis, if possible

Country	Total No. of films shown	Entertainment/Feature Films				Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children)				Film purchases	Embassy loans	Comments
		Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups	Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups			
West: General		239*(1975)										*Source: German paper, 4.6.76.
Germany		9*(1975)	Very few				Very few					
Greece	0											
Italy		7-10 yearly	2-4 monthly	2-4 yearly	2-4 yearly		12-20 yearly	4-5 yearly	2-4 yearly			
Netherlands (1975)				Various			documentaries		loaned films		575 showings (43,525 persons)	
UK		66**(1975)	40-50	15**	not known	11 (1975) and 14 (1976) documentary clips for newsreels				13**		
US		16(1976) (e.g. "Taxi Driver")	1 to 2 monthly (vintage movies)		20-25 showings annually organized by the Embassy		at least 12 documentaries annually (science, music) from Embassy			99(1974)** 49(1975)**	yes	**Source: Polish Statistical Yearbook
COMMENTS:												

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN POLAND FROM 1974 TO MID-1977 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

NB. Please update this table as necessary to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible

COUNTRY	TELEVISION			NEWS PROGRAMMES AND FILMS	RADIO PROGRAMMES	COMMENTS
	TV PROGRAMMES	TV SERIES	TV FILMS (See Table I)			
Germany	no programmes	no serials		NB. Facilities of Eurovision?		
Italy	Between 2 to 4 per year (6 to 10 showings)					
Netherlands		1 (cartoon series)				
Norway (1975)	2					
UK	A few - some English teaching programmes	modest number	A few	Almost none	A fair number of music programmes	
US		some (e.g. Colombo, Bonanza) 92 purchased* (1974) 1 purchased* (1975)		Occasionally Poland buys satellite time for transmission of important news items, (e.g. Presidential inauguration)	A fair number of music programmes	*Source: Polish Statistical Yearbook

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki Final Act:	
Much	
Moderate	
Little	
None	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, US, UK, Denmark, Belgium
Worse	

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV
POLISH FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

[NB. Please update this table to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible]

COUNTRY	FILMS		TELEVISION			Radio material	COMMENTS
	Feature	Non-feature	TV programme/ series	Films	News material		
Denmark							no information yet available
Germany							no information available
Greece	6 (1974) 3 (1975) 0 (1976)	none					commercially shown only
Italy	A few						no information available
Netherlands							no information available
Norway	possibly some shown privately		18 (1975)	1 (1975)			
UK	3* (1976)	21* (1976)				some	
US (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976	5* 13* 5	0	0	0	0	Polish radio material included on Polonia radio stations in the US	*Source: Polish Statistical Yearbook
COMMENTS:							

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. Although further information is required for a full and accurate picture, overall Polish performance appears to be only mildly restrictive.
2. Entry is normally possible with little if any difficulty for single assignments and for permanently accredited journalists. The latter all have multiple exit and entry visas, except for non-resident accredited journalists. However, one Western journalist has been refused a single entry since Helsinki.
3. There are no restrictions on internal travel. Access to official sources is generally good (if a bit slow). It is often better for non-resident journalists than for those resident in Poland. Access to non-official sources is apparently unrestricted. Technical equipment can be imported and reports, tapes and undeveloped film normally sent out of the country without difficulty.
4. The main restrictive practice is an unwillingness to permit resident journalists from certain Allied countries to have their own cameramen and technicians.
5. There have been no improvements in Polish performance since Helsinki.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Poland as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

See Table I.

With the majority of Allied countries, there are few problems with Polish treatment of visa applications from Western journalists for single-assignment visas. The UK reports however that in late 1976 and in 1977 their journalists were closely interrogated by the Polish Embassy and, in one case, refused a Polish entry visa. Generally, however, applications are favourably and speedily considered (in about 10 days). Applications for permanent accreditation take longer and are comparable to applications to take up positions in diplomatic missions in Poland. These take about 6 weeks to process. (See (ii) below for acquisition of visas.)

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

All resident permanently accredited Western journalists have multiple entry and exit visas. Non-resident accredited journalists have single entry visas, except in one or two cases covered by bilateral agreements. Reciprocity applies.

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

No problem.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

There are no closed areas for journalists in Poland (apart from a few military training areas). There are no particular procedures for internal travel.

There are no restrictions on internal travel by Western journalists.

Polish Authorities sponsor official travel and tours
/NB. Frequency?/ as part of "providing greater opportunities"
/NB. Better since Helsinki?/ All journalists are usually informed of all opportunities to participate (sample taken by US Joint Leg/Exec. CSCE Commission, 25th May, 1977).

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

Not applicable. See above.

- (vi) "increase the opportunity for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

It appears that Poland generally co-operates in granting access to official sources, though some slowness in arranging appointments has been evident to certain US journalists. There are cases where access could be improved, especially for resident journalists. Ministries are sometimes evasive and important interviews sometimes take so long to arrange that they cease to be newsworthy, although conditions for non-resident journalists are better in this respect. (However, in sampling of 7 resident journalists by US Joint CSCE Commission reported 25th May, 1977, 4 journalists thought post-Helsinki atmosphere had eased their access to official news sources.)

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

US journalists also report no restraint on contacts with non-official sources. Poles generally put few obstacles in the way of journalistic projects (such as economic and political surveys) though they do try to steer journalists off sensitive areas.

Germany reports that TV film projects are refused from time to time.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

There are no restrictions on imports of technical equipment.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There are no regular politically motivated restrictions on the transmission or despatch of reports, tape recordings and undeveloped film. There are occasional technical problems with communications facilities. The only negative development is a report that telex services were briefly cut off during the food price crisis in June 1976.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

Journalists are very rarely expelled. No cases involving Allied journalists since Helsinki. [NB. Any "penalties" otherwise?]

Some non-resident journalists have reported occasionally being followed and harassed when visiting Poland (sample taken by US Joint Leg./Exec. CSCE Commission, reported 25th May, 1977).

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

Not applicable.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

(xi) Footnote: accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

There appear to be few problems with importing technical assistance for single-assignment use. The only information available on Poland's attitudes towards resident technical assistants is the evidence that Germany has been discussing for some time the possibility of having a resident cameraman for German television correspondents. This suggests some moderate difficulty.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

Interpress is the organization which deals on a daily basis with foreign journalists, both permanently accredited and single-assignment. It charges for its services: General services (e.g. helping to arrange interviews, etc.) cost \$5 a day in Warsaw and \$7.80 a day in the provinces.

Polish officials generally are anxious to help, and co-operation is basically satisfactory, apart from some slowness in making appointments with officials.

Full range of technical services are offered by Interpress. [NB. Cost?]

German television correspondents must use Polish camera crews.

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

The Polish media adopt a fairly neutral tone towards Western journalists. They are often quoted out of context in support of Party or Government policy. But they are almost never the subject of propaganda or smear campaigns. There is no attempt in the media to persuade the general public or the state institutions to avoid contact with them.

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

Most agencies have their own wire services. Other journalists can use the services of their agency colleagues or those of Interpress.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

This is very occasionally practised (e.g. one recent case involving a British journalist).

II. Developments in Poland since Final Act

There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki.

There are no negative or positive developments to report, apart possibly from a slight easing of access to official sources though it is still a problem area.

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN POLAND

7NB. Please update Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes; update Section B as well to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.

	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. In mid-1977	1 local stringer			7 (2 TV Reporters, 5 Newspaper & Radio Reporters)							
Total journalists Accredited	1			7							
	0		0	7		2			2	0	
No. Resident Journalists	0		0	7		2			2	0	
No. Resident cameramen/ Techs.	0		0	0		0			0	0	
No. holding Multi-Exit/ Entry Visas	0		0	7		2			2	0	
B. From 1974 to mid-1977	0			7 renewed biannually		2 (1975)			2	0	
Visas for total accredited journalists				about 250		not known			15-20	8 (mid-1975/ mid-1976)	
Visas for single-assignment						several dozen					
Visas refused			possibly 1	0		not known			few, if any	0	
Visas delayed more than 6 months				0		not known			few, if any	0	
Journalists expelled	0					0			0	0	
Comments:											*UPI and AP are represented by Polish stringers

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki Final Act:	
Much	
Moderate	
Little	
None	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK, US, Denmark, Belgium
Worse	

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III
POLISH JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

7NB. Please update Section A, if necessary, to mid-1977, noting any changes from 1976; update Section B as well, entering figures on calendar year basis, if possible.

A. In mid-1977		Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Norway	UK	US	Comments
Total journalists accredited		2	5	6	0	2	(4)*	4	5	(*) * 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. doc. CIC/FF(75) 10th September, 1975
No. resident journalists			2			2		4	5	
No. resident cameramen/techs.						0			0	
No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas						2		4	5	
B. From 1974 to mid-1977										
Visas for total accredited journalists						2			7 or 8	
Visas for single-assignment Tourist visas issued						appr. 20-25 yearly			2 (early 75) 9 (late 75) 16 (1976)	
Visas refused			0		0			0	0	
Visas delayed more than 6 months			0			0		0	0	
Journalists expelled						0			0	
Comments:										some 10 journalists have come to US on tourist visas

INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

[NB. Please provide, if possible, a short assessment on basis of common experience of participating NATO embassies.]

I. Performance by Poland as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

There is some co-operation, e.g. between Thames TV in Britain and PRiTV in Poland.

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In the Fall of 1975 Polish Television broadcast a "Canada Day", presenting a reasonably balanced overview of Canada. In 1976, Polish Television broadcast a "Greek Day".

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

In 1975 a group of journalists visited Norway.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

Canada reports that co-operation continues between the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Polish Institute of International Affairs on a joint publication of a volume of scholarly articles on the two countries, to be released in both countries.

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

Meetings of Western and Eastern journalists are occasionally held in Poland (e.g. in Jablonna).

II. Developments with respect to Polish performance since Helsinki

No improvement.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND
EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. DISSEMINATION AND TRANSLATION OF BOOKS

A. Western books in Poland

(i) General assessment

/NB. Please make short general assessment of Polish performance as regards numbers of books imported.7

See Table I.

Imports of books are made difficult by the foreign exchange problem. Although government institutions can usually get exchange allocations to meet their needs, bookshops and libraries have problems. Provision of Western material and books to libraries and other institutions is possible by Western Embassies without any difficulties. EUCORG notes some attempts have been made in the past by Western suppliers to overcome Western currency problems, such as printing Western books in Poland, but with little lasting success. In spite of the difficulties, EUCORG reports that some publishers have found Poland to be a good market for British books.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

Like other Warsaw Pact countries, Poland claims to have a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books in comparison with publication of Polish books in the West.

A wide range of Western books is being imported and translated by Poland. For example, Poland will be importing 40 US titles in 1977 with a total print run of 1,500,000 copies. These will be mostly works of fiction.

(iii) Categories of Western books

Mostly fiction, but some scientific, technological, cultural and academic writers are also translated.

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

Strict censorship of pornography or politically sensitive items.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

(v) Availability to public

Sales points for foreign books (mainly from Eastern Europe) in original language exist only in major towns and cities. The same books are also in principle available for reading in public libraries. In nearly all cases they cannot be taken out of the library. Stocks are low and except for large central libraries this presents access problem in practice. There are no Western books available in the International Book Clubs.

(vi) Book Exhibitions

Frequent. There are 4-5 specialist German book exhibitions yearly. Many other Allied countries also hold book fairs and exhibitions in Warsaw and in the provinces. The Warsaw Book Fair is well attended by Western publishers. "Offensive" Western material is removed from the bookstands before the Fair opens and returned to the publishers when the Fair closes.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

The United States, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Austria maintain reading rooms or libraries.
/NB. Books for loan? Access by citizens?/

(viii) Contacts between publishers

Direct contacts. /NB. Quality of contacts? Polish attitude?/

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

Some exchanges between libraries under terms of bilateral cultural conventions.

B. Developments since Helsinki

None.

C. Polish books in Western countries

See Table II. /NB. Some more information would be helpful, but will need to be provided by capitals./

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

Rather fewer Polish books are imported by the West than Western books by Poland, because of the comparative obscurity of Polish language and literature. There is no hindrance on increasing the supply of Polish books to the West if the demand warrants it. Illustrative statistic: between 1954 and 1974, 101 Polish titles appeared in the US, while 911 American titles appeared in Poland (source: Polish Press Agency).

Poland follows the Soviet line in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Polish works on the scale that Western books are imported and translated in Poland. ("Statistical reciprocity") Better performance is demanded.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

Film festivals are regularly organized and are extremely popular in Poland.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

Several instances: viz. Wajda's TV film "The Shadow Line", a co-production of British Thames TV and PRiTV. Film Polski is also producing a film in the US about Polonia Americans using American acting talent.

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Poland

Foreign languages are taught in Polish schools. Russian is obligatory with English as the most popular Western language. German and French are the next most popular Western languages taken voluntarily. (Germany reports that Polish estimates show 200,000 second school students studying German.)

Language instructors from United States, United Kingdom, France, Denmark and Italy teach at Polish schools and universities. Few Poles go abroad purely to study languages. Germany reports an increase in official Polish interest in language courses in the Federal Republic to match already high interest among individuals in attending summer-school courses.

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Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

B. Language instruction in Western countries

Polish language instruction is rarely encountered in the West, though there has been an upsurge of interest in Slavic languages in the US of late. Little improvement since Helsinki.

Poland adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Polish, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

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 Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I
 NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN POLAND

Note: All figures are estimates

7/NB. Please update, if necessary, to mid-1977, entering estimates on calendar year basis, if possible.

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974-1977 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Libraries	Availability	Comments	
		Copies	Titles	Copies	No.	Fiction	Educ.	Spec./Tech.	Soc. Sciences	Other				Stores
Denmark	839			839										No information available
Germany														
Italy				8 to 10										*both American and British
Netherlands				50/60										+source: Polish Statistical Yearbook
Norway				recent years)										**1977 Plan
UK	not known	not known	not known	296**+(1975)	5,727,900**+	50%	20%	20%	5%	5%	0	0	0	Not known
US	911 (1954-1974)	40**	1,500,000**											

Comments:

Co-operation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE II
NUMBER OF POLISH BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All figures are estimates

NB. Please update to mid-1977, entering estimates on calendar basis, if possible. This is more a task for capitals.7

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974-1977 incl.		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	No.	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec/ Tech.	Soc. Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-rest. o-open	
Denmark													No information available
Germany													No information available
Italy													No information available
Norway													Not known
UK) US Library of) Congress figures) for English) translations of) Polish books) received (primarily) done UK and US)) 1973: 47) 1974: 36) 1975: 31
US													

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Romanian performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.
2. Romania imports a wide cross-section of Western titles. In the case of non-Communist newspapers and news magazines the numbers of copies imported are the highest in the Warsaw Pact.
3. Accessibility by the general public however is extremely limited. The majority of Western publications imported are for official and institutional use. A wide variety of publications, including non-Communist newspapers and particularly German language material, is also imported for sale to tourists. The supply is far less than the demand warrants. Some copies of general magazines, including occasionally "political" ones like Time are sporadically on public sale. A few Communist publications get onto open market. Non-political specialized publications are available in Romanian public libraries. Subscriptions are tolerated, but purchase is limited by access to hard currency.
4. There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since the Final Act. If anything, the situation may be slightly worse.
5. Romania has done nothing to facilitate an increase in the general dissemination of Western printed information, although some greater distribution and variety of materials were detected in late 1975 in tourist hotels. Budget cuts caused by shortages in hard currency have, since 1974, resulted in fewer publications being available for Romanian readers, albeit cleared officials. Romania has done nothing to contribute to improved access by the general public.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- I. Romanian performance in the field of oral and published information
- A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act
- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

Romania organizes innumerable lectures, seminars, congresses. Indeed it tends to boast of its achievements in this field. The US Embassy has had no difficulty organizing lecture tours by American experts on a wide range of subjects, including political ones, and involving such Party affiliated organizations as the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. The lectures, although well attended, are however not usually open to the general public, but to members of relevant institutes and organizations. Other US related events have been a symposium on the US bicentennial at the Romanian Academy, a joint meeting between the US Council for Foreign Relations and the Romanian counterpart, and the John Hopkins University International Fellows Conference in 1977.

UK experience is more mixed. German experience has been sometimes negative, with Romanians raising "organizational difficulties" to German proposals, probably partly in view of existence of German ethnic minority in Romania. /NB. Others experiences?]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western printed information in Romania beyond requirements for tourists. A wide cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported for this purpose, and the numbers of copies of these materials are the highest for any Warsaw Pact country.

Western Communist publications are also imported but in smaller numbers. It is unknown how many titles and copies of non-political/general (fashion, sports) and specialized periodicals are imported, but evidence from the US (2,000 titles in a total of 600 copies) suggests large numbers in a few copies made up largely of scientific, technical and trade publications.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

A press law dating from March 1974 restricts the import of foreign journals unless approved by the State Authorities. A further decree of 30th May, 1975, states that export and import of printed matter is to be handled only by "socialist organizations". Article 325 of the Romanian penal code makes individuals liable to terms of 3 to 7 years imprisonment for distributing foreign journals and printed materials prohibited by the appropriate authorities (i.e. representatives of the Central Committee of the RCP and the Council of Ministers).

The availability of hard currency affects imports. Budget restrictions since 1973/74 have led to significantly declining imports of materials for official use (the "need to know" criterion has been employed with greater strictness to eliminate less privileged individuals).

Germany reports a continued decline in the number of imports of German language publications.

Evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) shows extremely limited territorial dissemination of Western printed information: (1) to Bucharest and resort areas for non-Communist newspapers (official use, tourist sales) and (2) probably to Bucharest for all other kinds of printed information (official use, general sales--Communist, general magazines), apart from (3) some non-political and cultural material held at provincial branches of the central library (general public).

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

The foreign trade company ILEXIM is the central agency for the import and export of all periodicals, foreign and Romanian (it has taken over the former agency, Rompress Filatelia). In several Western countries, it works through recognized central distribution agencies, but it also handles individual subscriptions from abroad for Romanian publications.

General working arrangements of this agency are unknown, but as one example, a yearly contract with UK distributor guarantees the purchase of a minimum value of British publications in return for which the UK distributor must buy 5%-10% of the value of this purchase in Romanian publications (virtually unsaleable in the UK).

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

Delivery is rapid at least to Romanian port of entry. The speed of internal distribution is not known nor if normal channels are used for foreign publications. However, German Embassy sends variety of German publications to some 200 subscribers and reports no problems with the delivery of the material.

There is no sign that the conclusion of contracts with Western distributors has been particularly encouraged by Romania since Helsinki. ILEXIM officials claim that the importation of greater volumes of Western periodicals is hindered by their scarce supply of foreign currency. There is some evidence, in fact, that official budgets for purchase of imported information material are being cut back because of this.

Final Act? ^{NB.} How do details of existing contracts comply with

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

As far as can be seen, the Romanian government has not changed any laws or regulations to improve or hinder flow of information through contracts and agreements, or taken other measures. There is evidence of some increased problems with shortages of foreign currency (see (iii) above).

Romania apparently drives a hard bargain in setting up its contracts, but once done they are honoured and interpreted in a positive spirit.

Prices of exported material to West tend to be many times higher than in Romania. For example, 1976 Statistical Annual costs equivalent of \$1.25 in Romania, but \$10 is charged Western clients.

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Despite large numbers of titles and copies imported, there is little or no access by the general public to much of this printed information. Only privileged institutions and individuals can see a full range of materials.

Non-Communist newspapers are sold only at tourist hotels, along with some news magazines. These are not generally accessible to the Romanian public. A limited number of Western

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

magazines, including some "political" (e.g. Time) are sold at public kiosks at unpredictable times and places. Some Western Communist publications are also on limited sale.

Subscriptions to Western material are possible virtually only to those who can obtain foreign currency or have friends abroad who can buy subscriptions with foreign currency.

Libraries hold non-political and cultural periodicals from the West which are accessible to general public. Other material is inaccessible.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

Non-Communist Western newspapers are on sale in limited numbers only at newstands in the more important tourist hotels which are not generally accessible to Romanian public. These papers can often only be bought with hard currency. Romanians cannot stay at Bucharest's principal hotel "The Intercontinental", and purchasers at the hotel's poorly stocked newstand are often asked to produce their room keys as proof of their eligibility to buy. There have been reports of regulations at one hotel forbidding staff to sell to Romanians under threat of fine, but US doubts such regulations exist.

A very limited number of Western magazines, including some "political" (e.g. Time, Paris Match) are sold at public kiosks at unpredictable times and places. Some Western Communist publications are also on public sale. It is not clear what, if any, specialized periodicals can be purchased.

There is no evidence of any significant expansion in the number of places where Western publications are on sale.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

[NB. Conflicting information. Please clarify.]

UK sees no provision during international events. US however, reports limited supplies of Western publications are usually made available to delegates attending Congresses or Conferences, but only inside the hall or area used for the conference.

See (a) above for availability to tourists. There is some limited increase in supplies during tourist season. Germany sees some improvement in this regard, but stocks are still well short of demand.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Romanian officials claim subscriptions are theoretically possible to any Western publication, but in practice individual subscriptions are possible only on limited scale. Availability of foreign currency is usually key element. Since possession of foreign exchange by private individuals is punishable offence, subscriptions are virtually possible only if foreign relative or friend can make the purchase. The German Embassy funds 150-200 individual subscriptions to daily and weekly newspapers.

There is often irregular delivery of subscribed materials, but more likely the result of theft than confiscation. This seems to be increasing. The West German newspapers referred to above reach subscribers through the open mail. A few copies of Economist reach individuals by open post.

There are no problems for official institutions in taking out subscriptions, though there are reports that shortages of foreign currency have cut back the amount of subscriptions purchasable by less important organs.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Western non-political academic and cultural periodicals are available to Romanian public in Central State Library and all its provincial branches and in Central University Library in Bucharest. They are also found in the Library of the Romanian Academy, which is however restricted to members. Libraries of various academic institutes contain wide variety of more specialized Western material. These are available for use only to staff and authorized scholars. /NB. This includes political material, newspapers, etc? Do regular libraries have holdings of this nature, but limit access to those with special permission?/

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

The US and FRG Embassies both distribute Romanian language magazines in Romania - 12,000 copies every 2 months by former and 8/10,000 copies 8 or 9 times a year by latter. British Embassy intends to start similar more modest scheme shortly.

There has been no improvement in situation, and perhaps some deterioration. In January 1977, MFA sent circular diplomatic note to missions reminding them that according to regulations in effect since 1967, (a) all material mailed to Romanians should be submitted in advance to Press and Cultural Directorate of MFA, and (b) list of all those who receive such material should also be submitted. The US and FRG Embassies comply with this with (a) in case of magazines only, and FRG Embassy has had one issue stopped in this way. Generally speaking, Western Embassies do not comply with (a) with respect to other types of printed information and Romanians have not sought to enforce it by other means. No Western Embassy has complied with (b).

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

(i) Publication of Western material in Romanian press

A significant amount of information from the Western press and from material supplied by Western Embassies finds its way into the Romanian press, radio and television. The British Embassy estimates that between 15% and 20% of all material distributed by its information section is used, although the bulk of it is made up of commercial and technical information and published, often without attribution, in specialist publications with limited distribution. However, much of the material lifted from the Western press is used for hostile propoganda purposes, the attributions being used to give the items greater credibility in the eyes of the Romanian readers. Scientific or technical material is usually printed straight, but political and economic material is usually shaped to present a desired effect, although the facts themselves are not altered.

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

(ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

The US, French and Italians have off-premises libraries in Bucharest. The British have a library on the Embassy complex, while the West Germans have only a reading room. According to agreement between the FRG and Romania, mutual handover of land in Bucharest and Munich is underway to permit establishment of respective libraries.

British, US and FRG libraries/reading room hold a wide selection of political and non-political material, including newspapers. US Library is open to Romanian public, as are others, and attendance is good. Access is, in theory, unrestricted. However, still are reports of people being told not to go to libraries, such recent attempts to let it be known at schools and universities that use of libraries is disapproved of, or of others who are simply reluctant to visit because of fear of contact with **foreigners** or concern that frequent visits may lead to personal or professional disadvantages. The number of visitors seems to depend on proximity of library to Embassy proper. There have also been recent attempts to restrict access by random enquiries by police at Embassy or library entrances of visitors; checks at the entrance of US library were stopped after Ambassador's protest.

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

There is often irregular delivery of subscribed materials, but this is more likely result of theft than confiscation. There have been recent reminders that material distributed by Embassies must be submitted in advance to MFA; one German magazine issue was not issued as a result. /NB. Is there evident censorship of items put on sale? Are some issues not put on sale because of offending material? Criteria: political? pornographic?/

II. Developments in Romanian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since the Final Act; if anything, the situation may be slightly worse.

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

Beginning in 1973/74, shortages in foreign currency have apparently led the Romanian Government to cut back on purchases of Western printed information. This seems to have had some political overtones in that those with less political or economical "need to know" (scientific and cultural institutions for example) were first affected, while more powerful units, i.e. those under Communist Party Central Committee supervision, had no budget cuts.

Statistics supplied by Germany indicate a gradual drop since 1974, and extending after Helsinki, in numbers of titles and copies of German publications imported (titles from 8/9 in 1974, to 4/6 in last semester 1975, to 3/4 in first semester 1976; copies down 25% from last half of 1975 to first half 1976). Germany believes this decline is budgetary and involves material ordered for Romanian use. Printed information for tourist sales, however, has not been apparently affected (issues are bought in many cases in hard currency), and supplies have even increased in material available to tourists, though totals are still well below demand.

There appears to be increasing irregularity in deliveries of subscribed materials to private subscribers, but this is more likely the result of theft than confiscation.

There may be some deterioration in the situation respecting issue of Embassy magazines and other printed information. In January 1977, MFA reminded missions in note of 1967 regulations required missions (a) to submit all printed information issued in advance to MFA, and (b) to provide list of those receiving such material. The first requirement is already partially met, but not the second. Romania has taken no other steps to enforce these regulations.

On positive side, Romania has published for first time articles written by resident Western diplomats. This occurred during the US Bicentennial when articles by the US Ambassador and Commercial Counsellor were printed in Romanian press.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Romanian printed information. If Embassies in Bucharest cannot comply, can capitals assist?]

[NB. See Table III, and complete.]

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Romania

Much of the information used in this table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below. []

[NB. Please update this table to mid-1977 noting any changes on calander year basis if possible.]

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general]		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries	
BELGIUM	Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple	[15]	[some] [some]					
DENMARK	Berling Tidende		[4]					
GERMANY	Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt	[261] [510]	[29] 1,500 total (tourist season)	No	Yes	ø	*	
	Frankfurter Rundschau Die Zeit			No	Yes	ø	*	
	Unsere Zeit Süddeutsche Zeitung	[400]	150 total (off season)	No	Yes	ø	*	
	Der Spiegel	[500]						
GREECE	Rizospastis (CP) Avghi (CP)							} found in Communist Party cultural centres
ITALY	Corriere della Sera La Stampa	[100] [51]	[10] [4]					
NETHERLANDS	Some unspecified newspapers	no regular supply			Yes			
NORWAY								
UNITED KINGDOM	The Times	[65] 55	[large 23 summer increase]	No	Yes		*	Not available in public libraries, but in reading rooms
	Financial Times	32 107	-					
	Guardian	11	3	No	Yes		*	
	Daily Express	15	3	No	Yes		*	
	Daily Telegraph	15	7	No	Yes		*	UK figures are for May 1977 and come from publishers/distributors

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Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

COUNTRY	TITLES	IMPORTATION		PUBLIC SALE		AVAILABILITY / [*] restricted ø general		COMMENTS
		Bulk shipments	Subscriptions	General public	Tourist	Congresses	Libraries	
UNITED KINGDOM (Contd)	Daily Mail Daily Mirror The Economist New Statesman The Observer Morning Star	16 - 2	1 3 33 2 5 75					
UNITED STATES	Herald Tribune Newsweek Time Business Week US News and World Report Daily World (CP) Approx. 2,000 titles (Romanian source) non-political/general and specialist publications (e.g. <u>National Geographic</u> , <u>Petroleum</u> , <u>Geology</u> and others on science, technology, trade)	68 plus 50/60 in tourist season 96 plus 70/80 in tourist season unknown some some 120 } 600			Yes Yes Yes Yes			36 copies fewer in 1976 than 1975 of these four periodicals (US Joint Leg/Exec CSCE Comm. May 1977) And official use
Comments:								

Oral and Printed Information (Contd)

TABLE II

Improvements in Romanian performance in this field since Helsinki:

Much	
Moderate	
Little	
No	US, UK, Denmark
Worse	Germany

TABLE III
Titles and numbers of Romanian printed information imported by Western countries
please complete

COUNTRY	TITLE	NUMBER OF COPIES	COMMENTS
Denmark	Unknown	Very limited, if any	
Norway	Unspecified newspapers and magazines	2 subscriptions (1975)	
US	Scinteia (Party paper)	100 copies (Rom source)	
	Romania Libera	120 copies (Rom source)	
	Sport	unknown (most popular)	

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

General assessment and summary

1. Romanian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive and ranks with Hungary and Poland as the least restrictive of the Warsaw Pact countries.

2. Some Western recorded information is being broadcast on radio.

3. Romania imports a considerable number of new Western films for commercial and television use and maintains an extensive film archives. A wider variety of feature films are seen by privileged groups. Non-feature films are screened in fewer numbers on television, but are also available to the public for loaning from Western Embassies. There are no frequent film festivals. [NB. Access?]

4. Romania is also televising a reasonable amount of other Western material; its performance is the best among Warsaw Pact countries.

5. Since April 1977, Romania has been selecting a far higher proportion of films and television programmes for their critical view of Western society and has been using them, especially on television, as part of a determined anti-Western media campaign borne of sensitivity to Western interest in Romanian dissidence.

6. Romania does not jam any Western radio stations.

7. Romania adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports, and claims that radio broadcasts must "serve the interests of mutual understanding among peoples". In the latter respect, it has recently taken up a harsh campaign against Radio Free Europe.

8. There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki. There might be some deterioration noted in view of comments in paragraphs 5 and 7 above.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Romania as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Romania has radio exchange agreements with France and Italy, and purchases some programmes from Belgium, US and UK. Most of the programme material is music. (According to Scinteia on 16th January, 1977, Romania collaborates with 110 foreign Radio and Television stations.)

Films

Romania imports a considerable number of new Western feature films for commercial and television use and maintains an extensive film archives of older films which are re-released from time to time. According to article in Scinteia on 16th January, 1977, Romania imported 200 foreign films in 1976, and exported 160 (19 countries). For a number of years Western films have made up about one half of those being offered in Romanian cinemas (late 1976: of 36 films, 15 were Western, including six American). A wider selection of Western feature films are shown privately to the Writers' Union, Cinematographers' Union and other groups and clubs with limited membership; these films are loaned out by Romania Film which has them from distributors for purchase consideration.

There is no information on imports of non-feature films, but some documentaries are shown on Romanian television. Non-feature films are also held by Western Embassies which are able to make loans and organize private showings.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Film festivals are organized by the Romanian Government at which both feature and non-feature films are shown. Usually festivals are sponsored by Romania in conjunction with national day celebrations, such as the 1977 festival of Danish films during which 4 well known films were shown in 3 Romanian cities. /NB. What is access and other aspects of availability to general public, e.g. ticket sales? The FRG has organized its own film festival. /NB. Do other Embassies organize festivals? Are films checked beforehand?

Other
Television
material

To accompany its screening of Western feature films and documentaries, Romanian television also makes reasonably good use of other Western material. According to Scinteia on 16th January, 1977, Romania collaborates with 110 foreign Radio and Television stations. There is a brisk exchange with French and Italian networks, while UK and US material is purchased. Both individual programmes and television serials are normally of a non-political nature and having entertainment value.

The US has noted some increasing interest in audio-visual materials on newsworthy items.

Romania appears to purchase more programming material from Eurovision than it does from Intervision. /NB. Does it use news and political items? Frequency?

Romania maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films. (See Romanian figures above.)

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Romania Film carefully previews all films before purchase and importation. Until recently there was no evidence that many films were being deliberately selected for their critical treatment of Western society. Television material was of the entertainment variety.

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

In connection with the rather strident anti-Western press and media campaign which began in April 1977, however, Romanian TV has featured a series of Western films and documentaries obviously chosen for their critical approach to various problems in the West. Examples have been a 1967 BBC documentary "Cathy Come Home" on the problem of alienation, and a recent US film "The Front" which depicts movie industry black listing during the McCarthy era. In most instances, these types of programmes were preceded by a commentary indicating that they were illustrative of contemporary problems in Western society. Additionally, newspaper editorials the following day have reinforced the point. There are indications that the campaign has begun to taper off.

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

There is no jamming of Western radio transmissions by Romania.

In fact, in the past Romania has generally ignored the activities of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America even while adhering to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Recently, however, there has been a very aggressive anti-RFE campaign in the media, featuring sharp attacks in the Bucharest and provincial press on RFE commentary on Romanian internal affairs. Several articles have recently appeared which label RFE broadcasting as interference in internal affairs and which accuse those employed by RFE of being "traitors". Nevertheless, in the aftermath of the March 4th earthquake, the Government did not prevent many citizens from telephoning RFE in response to messages from friends and relatives abroad.

Romania maintains its own programme of external broadcasts. In 1972 this totalled 29 hours per week in 13 languages, and it has probably expanded considerably since then although no figures are available. Its programming emphasized cultural and entertainment rather than political ideology.

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

Romania is also the home of Radio Independent Spain, but its broadcasting is apparently being or has been phased out. [NB. From US. UK and FRG doubt this Radio is Romania-based. Clarify.]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

While films are being held for purchase consideration by Romania Films, they are thoroughly checked by a sensor before purchase is approved. Film content is censored and/or changed if need be

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

The US, UK and FRG all maintain film libraries, mostly containing documentary material (language, technology, science). The US has high lending activity, loaning about 150 films each month to a wide variety of Romanian institutions throughout the country. The scale of UK and German operations is much smaller. The Netherlands film library ceased operations in early 1976 because of poor results in lending films. Italy and France also have film libraries in Bucharest. [NB. What about loans to individuals? Proportion of total loans?]

US reports that placement of radio and television material has been frequent, and has noticed an increasing interest by media in newsworthy items. The Bicentennial increased opportunities.

Romanian television generally pre-records a talk by Ambassadors for showing on TV and radio on occasions of national days. The talk is followed by a short film about the country concerned, using material supplied by Embassies. [NB. Embassy film shows? Film festivals? Access to them?]

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

Access is in theory unrestricted to film libraries, but problems do exist along the lines described for access to book libraries. See section on Oral and Printed Information, I.B.(ii).

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

II. Developments in Romania since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki.

If anything, there might be a deterioration in view of the increased usage of critical Western films and television programming and the recent strong attacks on RFE. This may be temporary situation as reaction to what Romania regards as Western encouragement to public dissidence.

III. Western performance

NB. There is no specific information on imports of Romanian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV.7

Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE I
WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN ROMANIA
from 1974 to mid-1977 (unless otherwise marked)

[NB. Please update this table to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.]

Country	Total Number of Films Shown	Entertainment/Feature Films				Non-feature films, (e.g. documentaries, cultural, language, children)				Film Purchases	Embassy loans	Comments
		Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups	Commercial Cinemas	Television	Film Festivals	Private/Special Groups			
Denmark							2 to 3 yearly					
Germany (1976)			2	none	1	12					yes	
Netherlands		0	1				few* documentaries		4 (1974) 18 (1975) 5 (1976) (arranged by Embassy from film holdings)		yes	*eve of Dutch Queen's visit Film library ceased operations early 1976 because of poor lending results
United Kingdom		approx.	30 yearly		40*		50 plus					*includes 10 not given general distribution for various reasons
United States (a) 1975 (b) 1976 to June 30 (c) to end 1976		25	many				2 co-productions 1 co-production			38 features 20 features 26 for TV		
COMMENTS:												

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN ROMANIA
from 1974 to mid-1977 (unless otherwise marked)

/NB. Please update this table to mid-1977, entering figures on calander year basis if possible./

Country	T E L E V I S I O N				Radio programmes	Comments
	TV Programmes	TV Series	TV Films (See Table I)	News programmes and films		
Germany	10 (1974) 6 (1975) 2 (1976 to June)			/NB. Use of Eurovision Services?/		
Netherlands		1 ("Bartje")				
Norway (1975)	3					
United Kingdom	various documentary programmes	approx. 5 yearly plus language series (1976)				
United States (a) to mid-1976 (b) end 1976	occasional incl. 30 minute programme on Viking project (1976) with USIA material	many (e.g. "Daktari" "McCloud" "Mannix") 4 purchases e.g. "Kojak"		some increasing Romanian interest in newsworthy items		
COMMENTS:						

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, Netherlands, UK

Worse US*

* IS interpretation

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N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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Filmed and Broadcast Information (Contd)

TABLE IV
FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
1974 to mid-1977

✓NB. Please update this table to mid-1977, entering figures on calander year basis if possible.7

Country	FILMS		TELEVISION			Radio Material	Comments
	Feature	Non-Feature	TV Programme series	Films	News material		
Denmark							No information yet available
Germany							Information not available
Greece	0 (1974) 2 (1975) 0 (1976)						Commercially shown only
Norway	possibly some shown privately		0	0			

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

General assessment and summary

1. Romanian overall performance has been mildly restrictive, but with some recent deterioration.
2. One factor in their earlier performance might have been the lack of interest in Romania by Western journalists. That interest has recently increased resulting in some uncomplimentary reporting that has angered Romanian authorities.
3. Western journalists can normally have visas for single assignment visits with little, if any, difficulty. One US journalist, however, has recently been refused entry. Permanent accreditation seems welcome; cross-accreditation is accepted. Permanently accredited journalists have multiple entry and exit visas.
4. Travel is unrestricted, apart from some closed areas. There are no restrictions on imports of technical equipment and personnel, at least for single assignment visits. Reporting material can be transmitted abroad unhindered.
5. Access presents difficulty, however. Only specifically designated officials are normally available for interviews, while access to non-official sources is strongly discouraged by emphasis publically on the State Secrets Act. Although some contact with dissidents has been possible in the past, subsequent Romanian sensitivities and arrests of dissidents will probably make this harder.
6. There have been no expulsions of Western journalists since Helsinki.
7. There has been no significant improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki. There may in fact have been some deterioration as a result of attacks in 1977 against Western reporting and the refusal to let a US journalist re-enter Romania because of the content of his reporting from a previous visit. There has been obvious hardening of attitude to Western journalists since about April 1977.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

I. Performance by Romania as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas."

See Table I.

Western journalists normally have no difficulty in getting visas for single-assignment visits. Apart from the two exceptions below, no refusals have been reported. Even an application from a correspondent of Radio Free Europe was earlier approved. Visas can be acquired at the airport on arrival. Journalists carrying "official" passports (US experience) must apply outside Romania; many others do as well. /NB. No information on processing period for applications abroad/ On 16th January, 1977 Scinteia claimed that more than 700 journalists from 50 countries visited in 1976.

The two exceptions are a result of much heightened Romanian sensitivity to the activity of Western media in covering Romanian internal events, both the dissident movement and the 4th March earthquake.

- (a) in the major exception, on 15th April, Romanian officials refused entry at airport to Malcolm Brown, Belgrade-based correspondent of New York Times on pretext that passport not in order. US Ambassador was told next day that Brown was refused as exceptional case because of non-objective nature of past reporting, and did not represent change in policy vis-à-vis Western correspondents (Romanian press had previously criticised Brown and others for reporting on 4th March earthquake). On 19th April, MFA informed Embassy however that Brown would be permitted entry whenever he wished to return;
- (b) visa application for RFE reporter to cover 4th March earthquake was not acted on by Romanian Embassy in FRG.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

[NB. There is no information on Romanian treatment of applications from Western journalists for permanent resident accreditation.]

No refusals have been reported. Information to date suggests there may be no resident Western journalists in Bucharest.

Romania is favourably disposed to non-resident accreditation. Two American journalists are accredited from Vienna and Bonn and Romanian officials in 1976 told Germany that there would probably be no difficulty in cross-accrediting journalists resident in Belgrade and Vienna. Altogether, six German journalists now possess such dual accreditation from these cities.

(For treatment of visa requests, see (ii) below).

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods."

All resident and non-resident permanently accredited Western journalists have multiple exit and entry visas.

[NB. Does reciprocity apply? Is a bilateral agreement necessary?]

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have."

[NB. No information. Residence permits? Press cards? Perhaps there are no resident correspondents.]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons."

Romania claims that Western journalists have complete freedom of movement, and Allies report that travel is in fact easy for journalists and is encouraged and facilitated by Romania. [NB. Notification necessary?] The closed areas are not extensive.

[NB. Does Romania "provide greater opportunities" for travel through regular tour programmes? Can anyone go?]

Romania arranged special trips to the provinces for newsmen covering the 4th March earthquake.

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

Travel free. No requests necessary.

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions."

Access to official sources is largely limited to those specifically designated to see foreign journalists; one Ally has noted some greater difficulty in access to others. Following a hardening of Romanian attitude to Western journalists in April 1977, a UPI correspondent was unable to arrange interviews with any significant official and was given minimal help by Agerpres.

General access to non-official private contacts depends, in one Ally's experience, on the initiative of the journalists and the willingness of the contacted individual to talk. This is strongly discouraged by periodic re-emphasis by the Government on the State Secrets Act.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

As for contacts with dissidents, numerous Western journalists were allowed unhindered access to Romanian dissident Paul Goma while in Romania to cover the earthquake. A formal request by German TV to interview Goma was refused, but they were allowed to film Romanian writer Nicolae Breban, who acted as middleman between Party and Goma at that time. Recent arrests and detentions of dissidents is likely to make Romanian citizens even more reluctant than normal to be seen with foreigners, journalists or others.

Source and background material available to journalists is very limited.

Journalistic projects for TV require previous approval (although not in case of reporting on earthquake). Germans have had number of refusals: Goma interview (above), subjects dealing with German ethnic minority. /NB. More information would be useful on treatment of journalistic and film projects generally./

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession."

There are no restrictions on the import of technical equipment.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There are no restrictions on transmission of material abroad, though there are occasional complaints about the technical quality of facilities. There are no difficulties with respect to export of tapes and undeveloped film.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

There have been no expulsions of Western journalists since Helsinki.

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

- (x) "... if an accredited journalist is expelled he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

Not applicable.

- (xi) "Footnote: accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians."

There are no restrictions on the import of technical personnel for single-assignment visits, though advance notice is normally given to Romanian authorities.

/NB. No information on attitude of Romanians to permanently resident Western technical personnel. Perhaps there are none?/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

AGERPRES is the Romanian agency which has been given responsibility of assisting permanently accredited and visiting journalists. Although its minimal assistance is not always up to expected Western standards, it apparently tries to be as co-operative as possible. It was particularly so immediately after the earthquake in March 1977, when the large number of foreign journalists were given extensive facilities.

/NB. Little information on technical services offered. Film and sound crews? German TV journalists are able to transmit topical material to their stations through AGERPRES facilities. A comparable service is made available in broadcasting to representatives of the "Voice of America".

/NB. Was this for earthquake only, or is this standard for visiting TV and radio journalists?/

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

On occasion Romanian mass media has accused Western journalists of "verbal violence". Presumably emphasis on State Secrets Act is an attempt to discourage Romanians from seeing Western journalists.

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

Since early 1977, however, there have been extensive and often harsh attacks against Western media activities as part of a larger anti-Western campaign. This has included articles in press criticising Western journalists, often by name, for their reporting on Romania (dissident movement, 4th March earthquake).

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

Apparently no problem. Newspapers are available at major hotels. AGERPRES provides a wire service from API, UPI, AFP and Reuters.

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

One major case. On 15th April, 1977, Malcolm Brown of New York Times was refused entry because of articles he had written during previous visit to cover 4th August earthquake (see I.A.(i) above).

II. Developments in Romania since Final Act

There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki.

There may be some deterioration as a result of the criticism of Western reporting on Romania in the aftermath of the earthquake, and the incident in which Malcolm Brown of the New York Times were refused entry on 15th April, because of the content of previous reporting. There has been perceptible hardening of attitude to Western press, involving even greater difficulty to arrange interviews with officials and to get help from AGERPRES. One Ally had already reported some worsening in ability to contact officials other than those specially designated before this latest trend began.

There have been separate uncorroborated reports of slight improvements in (a) written source material available; (b) freedom of movement and (c) importation of technical equipment.

III. Western performance

See Table III. [NB. Can capitals help?]

Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN ROMANIA

[NB. Please update Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update Section B to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.]

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
A. <u>In mid-1977</u>										
Total journalists accredited	(0)*	0	6 (resident in Belgrade/ Vienna)	(0)*	(2)*	0	(1)*	0	2 (Vienna-Bonn AP)	(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. Doc. CIC/FF(75)10 September 1975
No. resident journalists		0	0			0			0	
No. resident cameramen/techs.		0	0			0			0	
No. holding multi-exit/entry visas		0	6			0			2	
B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists			For 6 persons			0		0		
Visas for single-assignment		0*	10('74) 19('75) 5('76)			Few		5 yearly	Approx. 20 since Helsinki	
Visas refused		0	0			Not known		0	0 1 (1977)*	
Visas delayed more than 6 months		0	0			Not known		0	0	
Journalists expelled			0						0	
COMMENTS			*No visas required for visits up to 3 months						*Brown NYT (see I.A.(i))	

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Romanian performance
since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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Working Conditions for Journalists (Contd)

TABLE III
ROMANIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

NB. Please update Section A to mid-1977, noting any changes for 1977; update Section B to mid-1977, entering figures on calendar year basis if possible.

	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	UK	US	Comments
<u>A. In mid-1977</u>										
Total journalists accredited	(1)*	0	(1)*	(1)*	(1)*	(0)*	(0)*	(0)*	1 (1976) 0 (1977)**	(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. Doc. CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975
No. resident journalists										
No. resident cameramen/techs.										
No. holding multi-exit/entry visas										
<u>B. From 1974 to mid-1977</u>										
Visas for total accredited journalists									0 (1976)	
Visas for single-assignment									1 (1976)	
Visas refused									1*	
Visas delayed more than 6 months									0	
Journalists expelled										
COMMENTS										**AGERPRES correspondents recalled January 1977. Supposed to be replaced. *Subsequently issued visa after waiver given

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

General assessment and summary

/NB. Please provide short assessment of Romanian performance on basis of common experiences of NATO missions participating in preparing co-ordinated reply./

Co-operation in the field of Information (Contd)

I. Performance by Romania as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

[NB. Further information?] AGERPRES receives UPI, AP, AFP and Reuters news services.

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

According to an article in Scinteia on 16th January, 1977, Romania collaborates with 110 Foreign Radio and Television stations. There is a particularly close arrangement and exchange of programmes with French and Italian radio and television.

In April 1976, the US Information Agency was discussing a television co-production agreement with Romania. In 1976, a US TV Company co-produced a feature on Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci, which was shown in both the US and Romania.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists"

[NB. Little information.] There is limited co-operation between Romanian Council of Journalists and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

[NB. Little information.] Though not in category of exchanges of article, several newspapers in Bucharest have agreed to direct exchanges of issues with newspapers from the FRG in order to save foreign exchange.

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Co-operation in the Field of Information (Contd)

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. Little information./ Two Romanian film technicians visited Britain in 1976 to study and discuss British film and studio technology.

II. Development with respect to Romanian performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information./

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Romania

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates. Possibly obtainable by capitals from contacts with Western publishers.]

[NB. Very little information.] Like other Warsaw Pact countries, Romania claims to have a commendable record in importing and translating Western books.

Much further information is necessary to permit Western judgement on Romanian performance, but it appears to be equivalent to the very poor performances of USSR and Bulgaria. Very limited amounts of books are being imported and translated by Romania.

Foreign currency presents a problem for acquisition of books in original languages. Since 1974, large budgetary cuts have brought a decline in the number of books purchased, at least by less politically influential institutions.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

According to one source of Romanian data, 650 titles from CSCE participants were printed in 1975 and 1976, while 350 titles are planned for 1977. On 16th January, 1977, Scinteia claimed the 1976 totals were 300 from 32 countries. About 100 Romanian works were published in 17 CSCE countries during the same period.

The only Allied information comes from the Netherlands and Germany. [NB. Others?]

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Culture and Education (Contd)

Netherlands reports that since 1940s about 30 works in 10 to 20,000 copies (except one in 40,000) were translated. They were sold out quickly in book stores and no reprints were made. Most of this work has been done recently, largely through the efforts of one particular Romanian translator who has been awarded a Dutch prize for his work. Germany estimates about 7 works in 150,000 copies have been translated since 1974 and are available in 3 Bucharest and 5 provincial stores.

(iii) Categories of Western books

Most categories of books are translated, except those showing the Western way of life in a particularly favourable light. Germany estimates about 70% is fiction, with rest science/technology (25%) and educational (5%).

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. No information. Are certain books selected for unfavourable view of the West? Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. No information. Sales? Libraries? Ordering from abroad?] Germany reports about 6 new titles every six months come available.

(vi) Book Exhibitions

[NB. Little information.] Germany reports that holding exhibitions is extremely difficult, but a little easier if books are in technical field.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

The US, French and Italians have off-premises libraries in Bucharest. The British have a library on the Embassy complex, while the West Germans have only a reading room. In June 1973, however, Germany and Romania agreed to exchange libraries in Munich and Bucharest. As of mid-1977 sites in each place had been mutually offered; the process of hand-over has not yet been concluded. [NB. There is suggestion things are stalled. True?]

Culture and Education (Contd)

The US Library is open to Romanian public, as are the others, and attendance is good. There is active membership of 5,500 and it was estimated that during 1976 some 60,000 people either borrowed books or attended library programmes (more than 70% of library stock is out on loan at any one time). What is performance of others, especially in loans to individuals?

Access is, in theory, unrestricted. However, there are still reports of people being told not to go to libraries such as recently at schools and universities, of others who are simply reluctant to visit because of fear of contacts with foreigners or concern that frequent visits may lead to personal or professional disadvantages. The number of visitors seems to depend on proximity of library to Embassy proper. There have also been recent attempts to restrict access by random enquiries by police at Embassy or library entrances of visitors; checks at the entrance of US library were stopped after Ambassador's protest.

(viii) Contacts between publishers, writers

[NB. Little information. Others experience?] Because of some defections in recent years by Romanians visiting abroad, Romania has shown a declining interest in individual cultural contacts. Germany reports that individual contacts are very limited and generally restricted to quota journeys and meetings during Frankfurt book fair. One result for us was the refusal during the summer of 1975 by the Romanian Writer's Union to send participants to the 1975 Iowa Writer's Workshops. Despite continued refusal to attend subsequent workshops, there are many bilateral contacts with us in this field, e.g. a September 1976 Translators Congress was attended by several US authors and translators.

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

[NB. Little information.]

According to Scintea article 16th January, 83 Romanian institutes and libraries exchanged books and periodicals in 1976 with similar institutions in 128 countries, sending about 54,000 volumes and receiving about 72,000.

The US Library of Congress has an exchange agreement with its Romanian counterpart, but it is not a very active one.

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Culture and Education (Contd)

B. Developments since Helsinki

∟NB. Little information.∟ Germany describes the overall situation as worse. ∟NB. Others? Reasons?∟

C. Romanian books in Western countries

See Table II.

∟NB. More information required, even general estimates.∟

The University of Iowa press published six Romanian literary works in English translation in 1976.

Romania follows Soviet line in claiming that Western countries do not import, translate and publish Romanian works to the extent that Western books are imported and translated in Romania ("statistical reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded.

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

Romania has film exchange agreements with France and Italy. ∟NB. Others?∟

Film festivals are organized by Romanian Government in Romania of films of its own choosing from various countries. These are often sponsored in conjunction with national day celebrations, such as the 1977 festival of Danish films during which 4 well-known Danish films were shown in 3 Romanian cities. In October 1977, there will be British Film Week organized on the initiative of the Romanian Council for Culture and Socialist Education. As for Embassies, the West Germans have organized their own Film Festival using films of their own choosing. ∟NB. Have others done the same? Is their Romanian approval of films? Access?∟

Scinteia, on 16th January, 1977, claimed 14 showings of foreign films were organized in Romania in 1976. Romanian film companies participated in 45 international film festivals and 45 showings of Romanian films were organized abroad.

Culture and Education (Contd)

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

[NB. No information.]

III. Language instruction

A. Western language instruction in Romania

English has become the principal foreign language taught in schools (except in areas where German or Hungarian is the language of instruction), followed by French. German is also taught. Foreign language instruction appears to be quite good. It begins as early as the 2nd grade in most schools and continues into higher education institutes.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

Romania adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Romanian, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE I
Number of Western Books Available in Romania

Note: All figures are estimates

[NB. Please update with estimates to mid-1977, with entries on calander year basis if possible.]

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974 - mid-1977		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments
		Titles	Copies	Number	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec./Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restrict. o-open	
Denmark				10/20 books									
Germany		25	150	7	150,000	70%	5%	25%			3 (Bucharest) 5 (provinces)		
Netherlands				about 30 since 1940s	between 10/12,000 each except one 40,000						sold out (no reprints)		"Melster Rembrandt" by Jan Mens

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Culture and Education (Contd)

TABLE II

Number of Romanian books available in Western countries

Note: All figures are estimates

NB. Please update with estimates to mid-1977, entering figures on calander year basis if possible.]

Country	Total Titles Available	Total Imports 1974 - mid-1977		Translations		Categories Books (%)					Availability		Comments	
		Titles	Copies	Number	Copies	Fiction	Educ.	Spec./Tech.	Social Sciences	Other	Stores	Libraries x-restric. o-open		
Denmark														no information available
Germany														no information yet available
Netherlands														no information
United Kingdom														} US Library of Congress figures for English translations of Romanian books (primarily done in US and UK) 1973: 23 1974: 18 1975: 12
United States														

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TABLE O CONFIDENTIAL

Access by General Public permitted to
Printed Information.

TABLE II

Importation and Dissemination of Western
Printed Information.

TABLE I

Comparison of various aspects of performance
among Warsaw Pact countries.

PRINTED INFORMATION

ANNEX A
ESD/144 (Revised)

TABLE O CONFIDENTIAL

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

TABLE I: Importation and Dissemination of Western Printed Information

- Legend:
1. Comparative number of titles imported
 - h - wide cross-section
 - m - medium
 - l - limited

 2. Comparative number of copies imported (taking population size into account)
 - h - high
 - m - medium
 - l - low
 - vl - very low

NB. Please check and complete. 7

A. IMPORTATION

<u>Non-Communist</u>	<u>USSR</u>		<u>BULGARIA</u>		<u>CZECHC</u>		<u>GDR</u>		<u>HUNGARY</u>		<u>POLAND</u>		<u>ROMANIA</u>	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Newspapers	h	vl	m	l	h	l	l	vl	h	l	h	m	h	h
News maga- zines/ political periodicals	m	vl	m	l	h	vl	l	vl	h	l	h	m	h	h
Non-political/ general periodicals (e.g. fashion/ sports)	m	vl	?	?	m	h	l	vl	m	vl	h	m	vl?	vl?
Specialized periodicals (e.g. science, technology, trade)	h	vl	?	?	m	m	h	vl	l	l	m	m	h	vl
<u>Communist publications</u>	h	l	h	l	h	h	h	l	h	l	h	l	h	l

B. DISSEMINATION

Legend: Degrees of dissemination:
 h - in cities across territory
 m - in large major cities/city
 l - government and institutional headquarters only

	Newsletters/ news magazines	Non- political/ general (e.g. fashion, sports)	Specialist periodicals (e.g. science, technology, trade)	Communist publications
USSR	m	l	l	m
BULGARIA	m	?	?	m
CZECHO	l	m	l	m
GDR	l	l	l	m
HUNGARY	m	m	l	m
POLAND	m	m	m	m
ROMANIA	m	h	l	m

TABLE II: Access by General Public permitted
to Western Printed Information

- Legend: o - general access (though in some cases material is only infrequently available)
- x - restricted access permitted to privileged institutions/individuals

Please check and complete.

	USSR	BULGARIA	CZECHO	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA
<u>Non-Communist Publications</u>							
Newspapers							
(a) Public kiosks	-*	o	-	-	-	o	-
(b) Tourist sales	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
(c) Subscriptions	x	x	x	x	o	x	-
(d) Public libraries/reading rooms	x	-	x	-	x	o	x?
News magazines/political							
(a) Public kiosks	-	-	-	-	-	o	o
(b) Tourist sales	o	-	-	-	o	o	o
(c) Subscriptions	x	x	x	x	o	x	o?
(d) Public libraries/reading rooms	x	-	x	-	x	o	x?

* NB. Please confirm no others have been seen on public sale except Financial Times in Sochi.

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ANNEX A
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	USSR	BULGARIA	CZECHO	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA
Non-political/ general periodicals (sports, fashion, etc.)							
(a) Public kiosks	-	-	o	-	-	o	o
(b) Tourist sales	-	-	o	-	o	o	-
(c) Sub- scriptions	x	-	x	x	o	o	o?
(d) Public libraries/ reading rooms	x	-	x	-	x	o	o
Specialist periodicals (science, technology, etc.)							
(a) Public kiosks	-	-	-	-	-	o	-
(b) Tourist sales	-	-	-	-	-	o	-
(c) Sub- scriptions	x	-	x	x	o	o	x
(d) Public libraries/ reading rooms	x	-	-	x	x	o	x
<u>Communist Publications</u>							
(a) Public kiosks	o	-?	o	o	o	o	o
(b) Tourist sales	-	o	o	-	o	o	o
(c) Sub- scriptions	x	-	-	-	o	o	?
(d) Public libraries/ reading rooms	x	-	-	-	o	o	o

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

Comparison of various aspects of performance
among Warsaw Pact countries.

COMPARATIVE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE OF WARSAW PACT
COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

Legend: negligible numbers - n
 limited - l
 moderate - m [NB. Please check and complete.]
 considerable - c

(Notes: (a) (x) - on restricted basis)
 (b) - figures for commercial distribution of feature films takes into account % of Western films to total shown and population size)

	USSR	BULGARIA	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA
A. <u>Films</u>							
Number of feature films shown:							
(a) commercially	n	l	m	l	c	c	c
(b) on television	n	l	m	l	c	m	m
(c) at festivals	l	?	l	?	?	c	m
(d) at private showings/clubs	n(x)	l(x)	?	?	?	m	c(x)?
Number of non-feature films shown:							
(a) commercially	n	n(?)	l	n	n	n	n
(b) on television	l	l	m	l	m	m	m
(c) at festivals	l	?	l	?	?	m	m
(d) at private showings/clubs	n(x)	l(x)	?	?	?	m	l
Number of Embassy film loans:							
(a) to institutions/official	l	l(?)	m	n	l	m	c
(b) to individuals/non-official	n	?	l	n	l	m	n(?)

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ANNEX B
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	USSR	BULGARIA	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GDR	HUNGARY	POLAND	ROMANIA
Proportion of films selected for anti-Western content	m	m	m m	mm	m	e	c*
Access to Embassy film libraries							
(a) is restricted	✓	✓(?)					
(b) is discouraged			✓	✓	✓		✓
(c) is free						✓	
B. <u>Television Materials</u> (for films, see A above)							
(a) programmes	n	l	l	n	c	m	m
(b) serials	l	l	l	l	c	m	m?
(c) news materials	n	?	m	n	m	l	n?
C. <u>Radio Broadcasting</u>							
Western recorded information broadcast	l	?	n	n	m	l	m
Western radio stations jammed	RL RFE BBC(RL: (intermittently) (NOTE: e.g. "RL" means Russian language broadcasts)	RFE(BL) DW(BL)	RFE(CL) plus 5% of BBC(CL) DW(CL)	RIAS (med. wave)	-	RFE(PL) (badly)	-
Broadcasts externally							
(a) emphasis pol.	✓	n	✓	✓(?)			
(b) emphasis non-pol.		n			✓	✓	✓
Hosts clandestine radios	✓	✓	no	✓	no	no	✓ NB. confirm

* Since April 1977

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N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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ANNEX C
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WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Comparison of various aspects of performance
among Warsaw Pact countries.

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES
IN THE FIELD OF WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Legend: great difficulty - g
considerable difficulty - c
moderate difficulty - m
little or no difficulty - l

△NB. Please check and complete. 7

	USSR	BULG.	CZECH.	GDR	HUNG.	POL.	ROMANIA
Requests for single-assignment visas	m	g(?)	g	c	m	l	l
Requests for:							
(a) Resident accreditation/visas	l	?	m	?	?	l	?
(b) Non-resident accreditation/visas	g(?)	?	g	m g*	none	l	l
Multiple entry/exit visas for:							
(a) Resident accredited journalists	l	planned	l	l	?	l	l
(b) Non-resident accredited journalists	g	?	g	l	?	g	l
Requirements/processing other necessary official docs. (e.g. residence permit)	?	?	?	?	?	l	?
Freedom of travel/movement	c	l	l	l	l	l	l
Access:							
(a) to official contacts	m	l	m	m	l	m	m
(b) to non-official (private) contacts	g	g	g	g	l	l	c

* Note: for those resident in West Berlin or FRG.

ANNEX C
ISD/744(Revised)

	USSR	BULG.	CZECH.	GDR	HUNG.	POL.	ROMANIA
Importing technical equipment:							
(a) Single-assignment or non-resident accredited?	m	l	l	l	l	l	l
(b) Resident journalists	l	?	l	l	l	l	?
Importing technical personnel:							
(a) Single-assignment or non-resident	c	?	l	m	l	l	l
(b) Resident journalists	m(?)	?	l	l	?	m	?
Approval of:							
(a) Journalistic projects	m	?	c	m	?	l?	m?
(b) Filming projects	m	c	g	g	m?	m?	m?
Transmission/export of reports, films, tapes ..	l	l	m	l	l	l	l
Record on expulsions	m	l	m	c	l	l	l